REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,215 —New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	,, 2	8
Third do.	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1	0
Each succeeding lines	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves Madras	25
,, Carwar	12	,, Masulipatam	26
,, Narrakal	16	,, Cocanada	27
,, Alleppey	16	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Negapatam	22	,, False Point	30
,, Pondicherry	23	Arrives CALCUTTA .. July	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		June 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves BUSREH	28
,, Kurrachee	13	,, Mohomerah	28
,, Gwadur	15	,, Fao	28
,, Jusk	17	,, Bushire	30
,, Bunder Abbas	18	July 1875.	
,, Linga	20	,, Bahrein	1
,, Bushire	22	,, Linga	4
,, Fao	24	,, Bunder Abbas	6
,, Mohomerah	24	,, Muscat	8
Arrive BUSREH	25	,, Kurrachee	13
		Arrive BOMBAY	16

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10TH JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to	Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do	Suez	,, 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO, Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 3 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level scapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JUNE.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2583	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
K S GAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Babat, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL. SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 594 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., as an Extra Steamer to Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th June 1875, at 4 P.M. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF HOOP IRON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned :—

83 Bundles Varnished Hoop Iron 1 by 18 G.
116 Do. do. do. ¾ by 18 G.
Also in the Jutha of Khimjee Jeeva,
39 Bars Staffordshire Iron, 3 inches square.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of a large stock of glass fish bowls and basins, crystal glassware of Forget me not stars, and superior electro-plated ware, &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following, viz. :—

An invoice consisting of a large stock of fish globes and basins of different sizes, from 12 to 16 diameter.

An invoice of crystal glassware of forget me not stars, the same comprising port, claret, champagne and liquor glasses, crystal tumblers ½ pints, soda tumblers, pint and quart decanters.

An invoice of superior electro-plated ware, consisting of tea sets containing 4 pieces, butter and sardine pots with trays, biscuit boxes, cruet frames from 4 to 6 bottles, &c., &c.

The above goods are worth while to have, and Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Company recommend to merchants and gentlemen to come and inspect the same.

Also an invoice of American 8 day clocks with alarms.

An invoice of superior nicely gilted flower vases and toy vases of sorts.

A quantity of grey coloured piece goods, such as Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jacconets, Dhoties, Sarries, &c., 1 case of Orange Shirtings, 9 Bales Grey Printers.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th June 1875.

WANTED, a CAPTAIN for the new Iron Ship BARGANY, bound for Liverpool, and ready to sail immediately. Apply with Certificates to Captain BREBNER, I. N., Shipping Office.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES .... Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing .... Rs. 30-0
,, Ditto with Alarm .... ,, 40-0
,, Hanging .... ,, 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern......6s. 2d. per oz
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ......6s. 6d. ,,

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,, 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 ,, 6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,, 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,, 6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 ,, 6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 ,, 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons		1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 ,, 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0
		£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS,

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same, Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LACE AND CROCHET ANTIMACASSARS.

LACE, very Pretty Basket of Flowers Centre, and Handsome Border, 36 inches wide, 51 inches long, Rs. 4.

LACE, very Pretty Centre Basket of Flowers, and Buds with Pointed Border, 36 inches wide, 53 inches long, Rs. 3-8.

LACE, Passion Flower Centre, with Rose Border, 29 inches wide, 45 inches long, Rs. 2-8.

LACE, Fancy Cross Centre, surrounded with Flowers and Tassel Border, 29 inches wide, 43 inches long, Rs. 2-8.

LACE, Full-Blown Rose Centre, surrounded with Flowers, and Scroll Border, 25 inches wide and 43 inches long, Rs. 2.

LACE, Pretty Leaf Centre, with Border to Match, 26 inches wide, 38 inches long, Rs. 2-4.

LACE, very Pretty Centre of Flowers and Ferns and Leaves, with Scroll Border, 24 inches wide, 36 inches long, Re. 1-12.

LACE, Diamond Centre, surrounded with Roses, with Scolloped Border, 26 inches square, Re. 1-10.

LACE, Running Festoon Pattern of Roses and various Flowers and Scolloped Border, 27 inches wide, 30 inches long, Re. 1-10.

LACE, Greek and Fancy Flowered Centre, with Pretty Border to Match, 24 inches wide, 26 inches long, Re. 1-10.

LACE, Pretty Fleur de Lys and Rose Centre, with Flower and Leaf Border, 17 inches wide, 26 inches long, Re. 1-2.

LACE, Pretty Flowered Centre, with Scolloped Border, 17 inches wide, 19 inches long, Re. 1.

LACE, Cross and Flowered Centre, with Tassel Border, 29 inches square, Re. 1.

LACE, Pretty Flower and Leaf Centre, with double Border, 25 inches square, Re. 1.

LACE, Fancy Running Flowered Centre, with handsome Border, 18 inches wide, 21 inches long, Re. 1.

LACE, Handsome Centre of Roses with double Ribbon Border, 15 inches wide, 25 inches long, Re. 1.

LACE, Diamond Centre, surrounded with Roses and Leaf Border, 18 inches wide, 19 inches long, Ans. 14.

LACE, Radiating Wheel Centre, with Shell Edge Border, 17 inches wide, 18 inches long, Ans. 14.

LACE, Pretty Rose Centre, surrounded by Running Flowers and Border to Match, 17 inches square, Ans. 12.

LACE, Fancy Flower and Leaf Centre, with Pretty Border, 17 inches square, Ans. 12.

LACE, Pretty Centre of Roses, with Border to Match, 14 inches square, Ans. 8.

CROCHET, Geometrical and Flowered Centre, with Ivy Leaf Border, 29 inches wide, 51 inches long, Rs. 4.

CROCHET, Large Rose and Leaf Centre, with Pretty Border to Match, 27 inches wide, 46 inches long, Rs. 2-12.

CROCHET, Rose and Diamond Centre, with Handsome Border, 26 inches wide, 36 inches long, Rs. 2-4.

CROCHET, Flower and Leaf Centre, with Grecian Border, 23 inches square, Re. 1-8.

CROCHET, Boquet of Flowers and Leaves Centre, with wide Scolloped Border, 23 inches wide, 35 inches long, Re. 1-8.

CROCHET, Fancy Flower and Leaf Centre, with Oak Leaf Border, 21 inches wide, 36 inches long, Re. 1-8.

CROCHET, Fancy Flower and Leaf Centre, with wide Scolloped Border, 27 inches square, Re. 1-4.

CROCHET, Fancy Oval Large Flowered Centre, with Border to Match, 19 inches wide, 30 inches long, Re. 1-4.

CROCHET, Pretty various Flowered Centre, with Running Border to Match, 18 inches wide, 27 inches long, Re. 1.

CROCHET, Handsome small Flowered Centre, with Geometrical Border, 20 inches square, Re. 1.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.



BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kinds undertaken.

Needles, Silks, Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LIVERPOOL.

THE First-Class Steamer BLENHEIM will sail on or before 20th June.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co., Agents.

3rd June 1875.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against Captain GILLMOR, Staff Corps, are requested to submit them to Messrs. POCHAJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Apollo Street.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ having decided to remain in Bombay for a short time longer, have leased (at great expense) the Bungalow owned by Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee Rana, at Grant Road opposite the Grant Road Railway bridge, and will commence a series of refined DRAMATIC and DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS, for which purpose the co-operation and assistance of Ladies and Gentlemen, who have a penchant for the gentle art, is respectfully and earnestly solicited, and Mrs. D'Arcy Read (*who has had great experience*) will be happy to teach, *and get up in their parts* any Amateurs who feel so disposed.

At the particular request of several families of distinction, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Read will give one of their *Drawing Room Entertainments* which have gained for them the most flattering eulogium in all parts of the World, of which due notice will be given.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, the Transport Screw Barge NICOL, now lying on the Hydraulic Lift Pontoon at Hog Island. Burthen in Tons 100, Length 90 feet, Breadth 20 feet and Depth 6½ feet. Draft with 60 Tons Cargo 4½ feet, without Cargo 2½ feet. Was built in Bombay in 1865 of Iron with Teak Decks, and fitted with condensing Twin-screw Engines of 19 Horse Power nominal, collectively with one Tubular Boiler made by Langley of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by the Resident Transport Officer. A Deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by the Resident Transport Officer, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1875.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH.............. 31, GEORGE STREET.
LONDON.............. 79, CORNHILL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—ALLAN A. MACONOCHIE WELWOOD, Esq., of Meadowbank and Garvock, LL.D.
Deputy-Chairman—JAMES COWAN, Esq., M. P. Edinburgh.
GEORGE CADELL BRUCE, Esq., C. E., Edinburgh.
JAMES FORMAN, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
DAVID DICKSON, Esq., Wholesale Stationer, Edinburgh.
JOHN DICK PEDDIE, Esq., R. S. A., Architect, Edinburgh.
THOMAS SPROT, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ARCHD. BURN MURDOCH, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq., Edinburgh.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C. A., Edinburgh.
Manager—J. R. CARPHIN, C. A.

The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

APART from the singularly favourable circumstances under which it is selected for us, this admirable Wine, equal to any at Twenty Rupees per dozen, is not placed in the hands of the Indian Public at Rupees Ten without the strictest economy having been necessarily exercised at every step of its importation. We invite all who know good Wine, to say whether they can purchase anything equal to it in France at the price we charge for it here, which is

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE.

J. NEUBURG,
BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. ARETUSA, A SMALL SHIPMENT OF

FRIEDRICHSHALL BITTER WATER.

Baron Von Liebig, the celebrated chemist, testifies of the above valuable mineral water as follows :—

"The Chlorides of sodium and magnesium and bromide of magnesium which the bitter water of Friedrichshall contains, places it amongst the most efficacious in Europe, and I regard this spring as a real treasure, whose great value must be recognised by all who have experienced its salutary and beneficial effects."

Other certificates from the most celebrated medical men and Directions for use may be had on application.

Price Rs. 7 per Dozen Bottles.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE MINERAL WATER ESTABLISHMENT,

J. NEUBERG.

ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK,

BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM SWITZERLAND,

Rs. 27 per case of 4 dozen Tins. Rs. 7 per single dozen.

NOTE.—Observe that the Genuine SWISS MILK has the words "Prepared in Switzerland" written across the Label in Red Ink.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, the GROUND FLOOR of BUNGALOW 2, Parell Road. Apply at the Bungalow.

FOR SALE, at 1, Clare Road, Byculla, a Second-hand BROUGHAM, nearly new. Price moderate.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, GRANT ROAD, has JUST RECEIVED from LONDON, a consignment of WEDDING REQUISITES, such as FAVOURS, BOQUETS, LACE PAPERS, &c., also richly Ornamented VASES, &c., for Wedding Cakes, for which Orders are solicited.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather	Coat	10 8	to 13 8
	Entire Suit	13 8	to 25 0
Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter	Coat	15 0	to 18 0
	Entire Suit	20 0	to 25 0
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light	From	16 8	to 19 8
The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes	,,	39 0	to 45 0
Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us	,,	39 0	to 45 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths	Per Yard	4 8
60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting	,, ,,	6 8
Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated	Each	10 8

UMBRELLAS.

Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 8 Ribbs	10 8 to 12 8
Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs	15 0 to 18 0
Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk	7 8 to 10 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchaser receives the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DRESS SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Super-fine Black Ladies' Cloth, Wool Dyed and well-finished	70 0
Frock Coat of same	40 0
Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, Wool, Dyed very light, lined throughout Silk, and finished in the best West-End style	80 0
Dress Trowsers of the best single Kerseymere very light and elastic	22 0
White Vests of the best Diamond and Ribbed marsala ....each.	5 8
Morning Coats for Visiting, of the New Blue and Black Ribbed or Checked coating and finished in superior style ....from	28 0
Vests to Match	6 8
Frock Coat finished in same style	50 0
A Variety of fancy mixed Coatings, very light in texture ....from	25 0
Vests to Match	5 0

TROWSERS.

	Rs. as.
A splendid assortment of the newest Goods just opened, consisting of Striped and Checked Angolas, Doeskins, Tweeds, &c., not to be surpassed ....from Rs. 10 to	15 0
Riding Trowsers, a large selection of Cords, Whip Cords and Bliss's Tweeds, a perfect fit guaranteed	16 8
Blue Serge Suits for the coming season, Yarn, Dyed, and warranted Fast Color	25 0

DRILL SUITS.

	Rs. as.
Best American Drill, very cool	10 0
Trowsers, per ½ dozen	20 0
Russia Duck for Hard Wear, Riding, &c., per pair	4 8

SHIKAR KIT.

	Rs. as.
The new Shikar Cloth, in a variety of shades, pronounced by Shikaries the most durable article yet produced, per Suit, with padded back	14 0

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

In this department every novelty will be found and our prices will, on comparison, be found cheaper than other firms. Special attention is paid and a comfortable fit guaranteed. A trial is solicited.

	Rs. as.
White Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, six	20 0
Superfine Long Cloth, best Linen, [illegible]	[illegible]
Military [illegible] and Cuffs	[illegible]
Dress Shirts embroidered fronts, each	6 8
Best French, Cambric, all the newest Patterns Collars attached ....six	26 0
Oxford Cloth, a great variety, Cool and absorbing, the genuine article, six	28 0
Taffa Cloth, a thinner material than the Oxford, very cool ....six	30 0
Best Wove Flannel, [illegible] plain colours, thoroughly shrunk, each	7 0
Silk and Wool, a splendid material for the Districts, being cooler than Flannel, and more durable, each	7 8

SLEEPING KIT.

	Rs. as.
Spun Silk Suit	[illegible]
Silk and Wool	16 0
Best Wove Flannel	15 0
Striped Cambric	5 0
Oxford Cloth from	5 8

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article being ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.

Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

S. ROSE & CO.

SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ......from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120

INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock

The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c.; size 10½ inches by 12 inches by 7½ inches deep. Cash Rs. 45

THE OFFICIAL AND MERCANTILE LETTER AND DOCUMENT READY REFERENCE CASE.

In best quality, extra stout Japanned Tin, with Alphabetical Divisions, and with Mordan's Patent Seven guard Lock.

No. 1 Size, 23 inches by 16 inches wide, by 11 inches deep (Compartments 3½ inches wide) ......Cash Rs. 70 0

No. 2 Size, 27½ inches by 19½ inches wide, by 12½ inches deep (Compartments 4½ inches wide) ......Cash Rs. 100 0

COPYING PRESSES.

The Patent Double-Lever Copying Press, size 8 vo. 4to and foolscap......Rs. 22, Rs. 44, and Rs. 55 0

Blotting Cases—Leather, Morocco and Russia Leather, Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 0

INDIA OFFICE NEW TABULATED POSTAGE WEIGHER.

SEVEN INDIAN WEIGHTS.
¼ Tola—½ Tola—1 Tola—2 Tolas—4 Tolas—8 Tolas—16 Tolas
SIX ENGLISH WEIGHTS.
¼ Ounce—½ Ounce—1 Ounce—2 Ounces 4 Ounces—8 Ounces 32 0

LADY'S NEW PRESENTATION DIAL LETTER BALANCE. It is made entirely in Ormolu, or Imitation Dead Gold-Work ......Rs. 16 0

Postage Scale (small size) 10 0

ELECTRIC CALL-BELL—In neat Bronzed or Gilt Metal 10 0

Ink, Inkstands, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Portable Writing Ink, per packet	0	8
Instantaneous Ink Generators, to be had in four Colours, Black, Red, Blue, and Violet, each	1	0
Magic Inkstand, Black or Violet, each	3	0
Magic Inkstand for Pockets	1	8
Inexhaustible Fountain Inkstand. Black or Violet, each	2	0
The New Double-spring Inkstand	3	0
Registered Trefoil Inkstand	6	0
LEAD PENCILS—For Office Use, from 3 as. each		
RULING PENCILS—1-8 per Dozen, or each	0	0
ALUMINIUM PENCIL CASES—From Rs. 2 to	5	0
INK WELL PENS—These Pen are similar in construction to ordinary Pen Nibs, but are fitted with a spoon-like tongue, which takes up and retains a large quantity of ink than usual. Price per Card of 13	1	0
INDIA RUBBER PENS—Very flexible and pleasant to write with, rivalling the Quill in elasticity and freedom. Per Card of 12 nibs and holder	0	6
BOARD CLIPS—A cheap and convenient Clip for Letter and Documents, label and double-spring bronze catch	1	0

Sundries.

	Rs.	a.
Parlour Paste, for Mounting Photographs, Drawing Prints, &c.	1	0
Household Liquid Glue, for repairing Wood, Ivory, Leather, &c.	1	8
India Rubber Gum Brushes in four sizes, Ans. 3, 4, 5 and	0	6
25 Labels gummed and ready for use, suitable for labelling Bottles, Books, Shelves, Parcels, &c., per box of .50	0	12
Biscuit Pin-Cushions	0	6
Leather Varnish, for restoring Leather covered articles to their original freshness	1	0
Patent Parcel or Addressing Pen	0	8
Duke of Edingburgh Metalic Note-Books, size 4½ by 3½ in.	3	8
Ivory Handled Penknives	1	8
Ivory Paper Knives	2	0
STANDARD PENRACKS.—Solid and substantial, of well bronzed Metals, with relief pattern in polished brass. Quite an ornament to the writing table	1	8
Ivory Book Markers	0	4
Unbreakable Slate	2	0
Book Slides for Rs. 5 to	10	0

PAPER WEIGHTS.

	Rs.	a.
New Porcelain Paper Weight, each	1	8
Crystal Paper Weight	2	0

Diaries Albums, &c., and all requirement for Office and Library use, sold by S. ROSE & CO.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs 25
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 14

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu' Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lines with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of [illegible], 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, [illegible] Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, [illegible] for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, [illegible] give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. [illegible]

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black, [illegible] Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators [illegible] Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French [illegible] Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new [illegible]

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for [illegible] Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, [illegible] Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining and [illegible] sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle [illegible] re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured [illegible] over India for many years, and having furnished [illegible] Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta [illegible] Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah [illegible] Vizianagram and Dodeypoor, and others, [illegible] a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF [illegible] WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto EXISTING between [illegible] RITTER and J. A. E. MOLKENTELLER and [illegible] of RITTER, MOLKENTELLER and Co., CHEMISTS, [illegible] terminated on the 31st May last.

RITTER, MOLKENTELLER.

Bombay, 4th June 1874.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement the BUSINESS will be CONTINUED by the Undersigned at the present premises in Rampart Row.

R. [illegible]

4th June, 1874.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

[illegible]
General [illegible]

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and [illegible] information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE [illegible]

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one year of WAX CLOTH, [illegible] CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, [illegible] required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited [illegible] party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse [illegible] tract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the [illegible] by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, [illegible] application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 298 of 1874.

JOOSUB JAN MAHOMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on Business at Foolgully outside the Fort in Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

NATHOO HOOSSEIN DHUNGUR and ABABAI, widow of HOOSSEIN DHUNGAR, both of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Khurruck, outside the Fort in Bombay..........Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property, issued on the 23rd day of November last, in the above suit) will be put up for Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the above-named Defendants.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On Monday, the 7th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. I. All that piece of parcel of Furzundari Land with the Chawl or Range of buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Nishandaricha pada, otherwise called the Chamberwady Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 15, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under No. 114, and on or towards the north by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the house of Dadoo Meya Kallankar, on or towards the east by the house of Mana Sahib, and on or towards the west by the Chamberwady Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Nathoo Hoossein Dhungur.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day at 4½ o'clock in the afternoon Lot No. 2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Nishandaricha pada, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 16½ square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 16, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land and Revenue under Nos. 503 and 7.4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Mahomed Dalam, on the south by the Chhtri Farang Road, on the east by the Nishandaricha pada cross lane, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Nathoo Hoossein Dhungur.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

And on the same day, at 4¾ o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 3. All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Nishandaricha pada, in the Sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 7, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 506 and 704 and containing by admeasurement 84 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Nishandaricha pada, and on the south, east, and west, by sweeper's passages and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nathoo Hoossein Dhungur and his tenants. It was ordered that the defendants should pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rupees Five hundred and thirty six, annas eight and pies six for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendants in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th May, 1875.

Mr ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 5TH JUNE, 1875.

THE depression in the Liverpool Cotton Market continues to increase, the sales to-day having only reached 5,000 bales against imports of 7,000 bales. Spot prices have at last begun to give way, Fair Dhollera and Fair Omra being 1/16d. and Mid Orleans ⅛d. per lb. lower. For arrivals Reuter gives no quotations, but private messages report Surats as almost unsaleable.

On the face of things there is nothing to induce this additional dulness except the enormous stock now held in Liverpool, but even that is scarcely sufficient to account for the inanimate state into which the market has steadily settled down, and it is not improbable, therefore, that favourable prospects of the next American Crop have been exercising a depressing influence. In the course of another fortnight we may look for the first report from the Washington Agricultural Bureau which will give us some idea of the position, in the meantime we hear that reports are in circulation of the acreage planted being 2½ per cent. over last year.

The out-turn of our own crop must also have had an unfavourable effect, reports from this side having prepared people for supplies of 150,000 to 200,000 bales less than the probable result, and although a large proportion of our shipments than usual have gone to the Continent, the effect on Liverpool will eventually be the same in reducing the demand for export.

The American crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	13,000	17,000	25,000
„ Exports to U. K....	40,000	19,000	32,000
„ „ Continent...	6,000	6,000	13,000
Total recpts. since 1st Sept.	3,397,000	3,680,000	3,431,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,698,000	1,740,000	1,710,000
„ Continent	833,000	938,000	723,000
„ Stocks at U.S. Ports	296,000	296,000	271,000

The visible supply of cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 4th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding week last year as follows:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.........	970,000	970,000	962,400
„ London..........	102,125	106,375	137,520
American afloat.........	180,000	150,000	124,000
East Indian „	380,000	340,000	454,000
	1,632,125	1,566,375	1,677,920
Price of Mid-Orleans	7 15-16d.	8 1-16d.	8¼d.
„ Fair Dhollera......	5 3/16d.	5¼d.	5 9/16d
Difference......	2¾d.	2 13/16d.	3 1/16d.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported by Reuter quiet, 8¼lb. Shirtings 1½d. lower, 7lbs. ½d per piece higher; other makes unchanged. The statement of the shipments of cotton goods and yarns for India during May, shows small supplies of all kinds for Bombay and moderate for Calcutta.

COFFEE, in London, is steadier at a decline of 1s. 6d. per cwt; oil and seeds unchanged.

CONSOLS to-day are quoted at 92¾, an advance of ⅛; French Rentes at 103½; Bar Silver is still 55½d. per oz.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE the business of the day has been confined to a few isolated transactions at yesterday's rates. The position, however, is in no way changed and a further decline must be looked for before we can count upon having reached the level for the monsoon. The next mail will about see the end of cotton business on European account, and with cheap money here and the position of Bar Silver at home, it is difficult to estimate the point which figures may yet touch. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 9d. 7-16......	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	1s 9½ 7-8	„
Credits	3 do	1s 9d 7-8	„
Documents	3 do	1s. 9d 15-16 ...	„

On Calcutta there are buyers but no sellers of 60 days' sight bills at ⅝ discount demand at par. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm with few sellers of large amounts. We quote Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¾; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET continues steady, but the amount of business doing is not large, and prices do not fluctuate to any great extent. Bank of Bombays are steady at previous rates. Apollo Press have lost Rs. 100 of yesterday's advance. Sassoon Press are Rs. 5 higher. Maneckjee Petit Spinning are Rs. 10 per share higher, all other scrip being unchanged.

COTTON shows extreme quietness and prices are tending downwards, but very irregular, owing to the quality of the stocks now offering. Storing operations are being pushed forward very rapidly, and we are likely, owing to the late free arrivals, to be left with larger stocks in godown over the monsoon than was previously expected. Yesterday's receipts were small, only 2,677 bales, but we hear of considerable supplies of Compta on the way which will reach us rapidly owing to the favourable wind prevailing.

FREIGHTS by Steamer continue to show great firmness, speculators asking £2 12 6 for small parcels, and the Caradoc has been fixed for Liverpool for a part cargo at £2 10 per ton. Iron ships are still held for £2-12-6 and for Wooden ships £2-2-6 has been paid.

PIECE GOODS are quite unchanged in every way, no transactions of any importance having taken place from first hands.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st June as compared with that for 25th May:—

LIABILITIES.	25th May. Rs.	A.	P.	1st June Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..............	16,05,225	13	1	16,05,225	13	1
Treasury Balance	4,18,12,815	6	8	4,28,91,133	7	5
Total Deposits	1,88,69,787	15	0	1,98,13,882	1	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,78,794	4	3	6,13,332	0	0
Sundries	9,56,459	14	10	10,14,599	10	11
Rs.	8,58,23,083	5	10	8,79,38,173	0	11
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities....	1,41,52,506	14	9	1,41,52,506	14	9
Loans on Govt. Securities.	77,14,252	13	2	75,96,925	13	2
Credits on ditto ..	77,39,84[illegible]	1	4	68,69,436	5	11
Bills discounted..........	2,23,3[illegible],026	0	2	2,27,66,382	1	2
Dead Stock	10,76,472	13	3	10,7[illegible],60	15	4
Stamps	11,957	14	5	11,8[illegible]5	11	6
Balances with other Banks	7,27,8[illegible]9	7	2	6,64,187	14	0
Sundries	27,684	11	3	2[illegible],41	0	9
Bullion	51,526	14	0	3,086	6	6
Cash at Head Office	1,48,50,946	6	8	1,69,67,975	2	4
Do. at Branches	1,71,56,434	5	8	1,78,02,151	11	6
Rs.	8,58,23,083	5	10	8,79,38,173	0	11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG SULTAN BASHA 178 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. WOODBURN, 1,153 tons Captain T Stockdale, sailed on Saturday last for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Wood, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Coast and Goa (May 29th), with a general cargo, and seventy-four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:— Col Heyman and two servants, Lieut and Mrs. T. Teed and servant, Mrs. and Miss Dunsterville and five servants, and seven deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Pehlwan (s)	Wood......	Goa, May 29.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Woodburn (s)	Stockdale	London.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	Kurrachee.
	Reporter	Spring	Hull.
	Sandringham	Royd	Liverpool.
	Harald	Smith...........	Madras.
	S [illegible]	Nacoda	Mozambique.
6	Sultan Basha	Nacoda	Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Sand-, to China, &c.
Steamer Teheran, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
1 Africa (s) .... Hutchison ...Moulmein, May 25.
Patna (s) .... Stewart.........Akyab, May 24.

June. DEPARTURES.
1 Arabia (s)............... ....

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
1 Goa (s) .... Rangoon.
2 Arcot (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Guy Mannering s, 50 cases copper sheets, and 100 cases yellow metal sheets, B and A Hormusjee; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Volub and Hemchund.
Atalanta s, 525 bundles iron sheets, Damoder Pragjee.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo s, 15 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Good Hope s, 11 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Zambesi s, 5 cases claret, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Guy Mannering s, 7,500 fire bricks, M M Mody & Co.
Coromandel s 10 cases eau de cologne, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 4 cases varnish, and 25 drums linseed oil, Adamjee Jeewanjee; 5 cases matches, Babhoy Tyebally; 10 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 49 cases brandy, L Sibille & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 70 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.
Dreadnought, 56 bales cotton, Purshotum Tersey; 100 bales cotton, The L & A Co.
Came la, 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Ashgrove, 1 bale cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Gatineau, 495 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Phrenologist, 86 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Blenheim s, 42 bales wool, Premjee Peraz; 146 bales cotton, Hurrechund Galallchund; 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 175 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 205 bales cotton Bhowan Ramji; 50 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhuttobhoy; 165 bales cotton, Custoorchand Tarachund; 61 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tookersey; 26 bales cotton, Narrondass Rajaram and 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Vurji.
Atalanta s, 10 cwts coir yarn, Mallsey Moolje; 201 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 985 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee, 77 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tocursey; 2 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
Trinacria s, 78 bales cotton, Khimjee Jeeva; 110 bales cotton Jaitha Purshotum; 7 bales cotton, Kessowje Jadowjee; 50 bales cotton, Chimondass Madhowdass; 98 bales cotton, Cullianje Pittamber.
Guy Mannering s, 131 cwts nux vomica, Tricum Nuthoo; 165½ cwts nux vomica, 49½ cwts myrabollams and 8¼ cwts lebda, Poonja Jewraz; 647½ cwts hemp, Muthooradass Nuthoo; 30 bales cotton, Mooljee Nasserwanjee and Co; 104 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Coromandel s, 615 bales wool, B I S N Co; 4 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bozraz & Co; 100 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanely s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co; 550 bales cotton, and 190½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tehran s, 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 25 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tehran s, 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 150 bales cotton, B I S N Co; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

HIGH COURT—7TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

To be Mentioned.

854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others v Hajee Esmael Hajee Hubi —Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Haje Esmael Hajee Hubib v Soomar Ahmed and others—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

628-74—Jefferson and Payne—Solomon Volkart and others v Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
222-74—P Kavasjee—Nowrojee Muncherjee v Soma Lingoo Narsoo—Mr Fletcher for pauper.
553-72—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Hurrivullubdass Culliandass v Punjalall Poonamchund—Shamrao Pandoorung.
223-74—Fletcher and Smith—Baxoo Khanoo and others v Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abba and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
218-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—B J Duarte and another v P D de Silva—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
253-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nowrojee Rustomjee Kanga v Kubekabai widow—No appearance.
200-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vunarseebai widow and others v Nutbibai widow and others—No appearance.
251-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin.
295-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jeejeebhoy Jehangbir Pochajee—M M Munshi.
313-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essa bin Khallifa v Goolam Hoosain Hussonally—Craigie Lynch and Owen.
850-73—Prescot and Winter—Framjee Rustomjee F v R L Southern—Crawford and Boevey.
465-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savaklall v Jackson Hemma—A Framjee.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

Motions to vary Commissioners Report.

291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Crawford and Boevey.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and B—Foolvhoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Bapurjee and T.—Partheard.
250-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thoms Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Langley.
700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdoola Salem B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
339-74—Mr Fletcher—Shabebee widow and others v Ballabai widow and another—No appearance.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Veljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
151-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Rajcooverbai v Buldoo Poorunmull—M H Khan.
818-73—K Morojee—Duttoobhoy Ebrahim v Cassum Hajee Khan Mahomed a d another—M H Khan.
336-74—Prescot and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
274-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed &c v Tricumjee Veljee and Company—Shamrao Pandoorung.
793-73—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung v Narayen Crustna La d and others—In person.
227-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heerachund—Jefferson and Payne.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

502-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
408-73—Mr. Fletcher—Jussoo v Khoda Dewat and others—In Person.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
465-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Saheb B v Mus o Abboy Buzoobhoy—Lynch and Tobin.
444-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gopalrao Myral v Munchoobhai Culliandass—Lynch and Tobin.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow v Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai and others—Rimington Hore and Langley.
689-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
184-72—Prescot and Winter Rustomjee Shapoorjee S v Maneckjee Hormusjee M and another—Chalk and Turner.
167-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tribhowandass Hurrivullubdass v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARIOTT.

LONG CAUSES.

252-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewedutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdeodass Bapooram and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
219-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J B Henregues and another v P J de Souza and others—Chalk and Turner and P Kavasjee.
336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassou Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
342-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Henry Gamble &c v Bhaichund Javerdass—M Munshi.
547-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Sallay Mahomed &c and others v Kessowjee Tooledass—No appearance.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Sitaram Hurridass G v Sha Jumnadass Vishnoodass—No appearance.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Ceesar Henry Leore J and other v Dorabjee Pallonje—A Framjee.
332-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—David Colley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
120-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Luckeenaboo v K ckabboy [illegible]—Fletcher and Smith.
393-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy v The G E S and Weaving Mills Company—Crawford and Boevey and Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Daly, Captain, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on sick leave, from Bassein.
Werge, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Beloochees, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Thomas, Lieut, Bombay 1st Beloochees, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Holle, Surg Major, Bombay A. M. D. on; duty, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 5.

Heyman, Col, By R A, on duty, to Kurrachee.

JUNE 6.

Werge, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Beloochees, on duty, to Mhow.
Thomas, Lieut, Bombay 1st Beloochees, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th June 1875.

With reference to Adjt Genl's Circular, 32-N, 3rd Nov 1873, para 17 it has been ruled by Govt that Native annual unfits entitled to pension are to be continued on the pay rolls of Regts up to the 31st Dec or until such subsequent date as Comdg officers may receive the pension rolls of the men and that unfits discharged with a gratuity are to be struck off on the date of receipt of the order directing their discharge.

With reference to para 46 of G G O No 572 of 1873 the C-in-C is pleased to publish he Regulations for British Army Schools in this Presidency, and to direct that they be strictly adhered to by all concerned.

Copies will be supplied to all British Corps by the Adjt General of the Army.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
Capt A Campbell R A, to be Station Staff Officer, Kirkee.
Poona Horse—Lt J W Anderson, Offg 2nd Wing Suon 5th N LI, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Subn.
28th Regt N I—C d T Thatcher, 2nd in Comd, 11th N I, to be Comdt, vice Col Moyle appointed Comdt, Asse rghur.
The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 2nd June 1875:—
Lt A Carnegy, Staff Corps, Comdt 21st Regt N I, or M B.
Major M W Parker, Staff Corps.
The undermentioned Non-commissioned Officers and men will attend the special Course of Instruction in Gymnastics and Fencing, which will commence at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, on the 1st July next:—
15th Foot (2nd Battal on)—No 2098 Serjt Frederick Fuller, No 1716, Corporal James Akins and No 5 Bde-54 Corporal Henry Russell.
66th Foot—No 1676 Lance Corporal B Chambers and No 1634 Private C Illingworth.
The following order is confirmed:—
Royal Artillery (Bde Order)—By the Officer Comdg 4th Bde, dated the 22nd ultimo, appointing Lieut E G Bingham, Actg Gunnery instructor to the 4th Bde, with effect from the 17th Feb 1875.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Major M H C B Steinman, No 1 Battery 6th Bde, to remain at Madras, from the 10th June to the 9th Sept 1875, in extension on medical certificate.
2nd Foot (1st Battalion—Lieut W Montgomery, to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on private affairs.
48th Foot—Lieut W T McLaughlin, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Army Medical Dept—Surg W Jobson, to Mount Aboo, from 2nd June 1875, for three weeks, on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 5.*)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence.—
Mr C J Daniell, Mag and Collr, Cawnpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd Aug, 1875.
Mr J W Harris, Asst Mag and Collr, Meerut, privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 28th May, 1875.
Mr W C Turner, Mag and Collr, Bulandshahr, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1875.
Mr F S Growse, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Muttra, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th July 1875.
Mr G B Pasley, Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, privilege leave for two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 5th June. 1875.
H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—
Mr G S D Dale, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade to officiate as Mag and Collr, Cawnpore during the absence on privilege leave of Mr C J Daniell, or until further orders.
Capt J Liston, Asst Comr 1st class, to officiate as Dpy Comr, Lalitpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J S Porter or until further orders, with effect from the 14th May, 1875.
Mr H A Harrison, Mag and Collr, to officiate as Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G B Pasley, or until further order.
Mr W Irvine, offg Joint Mag, 2nd grade to officiate as Mag and Collr, Farukhabad, vice Mr H A Harrison.
Mr R W L Hawkins Asst Engr 3rd grade Aligarph Division, Ganges Canal having passed the examination prescribed in P W Dept Code Chapter 11, section I para 19 is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st March, 1875.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, June 2.*)

Mr A W Paul, c s, is appointed to act as an Asst Comr of the second grade with effect from the date on which Maj E Y Walcott returned from privilege leave.
Mr A W Scanlan is appointed to act as a Depy Mag and Depy Collr in Maldah during the absence on duty of Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.
Mr John Nugent, Asst Mag and Collr in charge of the Goalundo Division of the Fureedpore dist, on leave, is posted temporary to the sudder station of Shahabad.
Mr Henry Cobbe Sutherland, B A, c s, having been appointed on the 25th Jan 1875 to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Backergunge, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 22nd Dec 1874 is cancelled with effect from that date.
The services of Qr-Mr Charles Lenton, 62nd Regt, employed on special famine duty in the Transport Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Military Dept, with effect from the 10th May 1875.
Mr William O'Reilly, Depy Mag and Depy Collr in charge of the Seetamarhee Division, of the Mozufferpore Dist, is allowed leave for six months, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr E M M[illegible]ey.
Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Mag and Collr, is appointed on his return from furlough to have charge of the Seetamarhee Division of the Mozufferpore Dist, during the absence on leave of Mr W O'Reilly, or until further orders.
Mr Money, having returned from leave on the 30th inst, the unexpired portion of the nine months' furlough granted to him by the S cy of S ate is cancelled.
Mr Edward Maxwell Reily, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, Mymensingh, having reported his return to duty on the 21st March 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in orders of the 22nd Dec 1874, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, is cancelled.
The Rev Edmund Jermyn is appointed to act as Second Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and as Chaplain of the Presidency Jail with effect from the 3rd May 1875.
Mr C Wood, Quinologist, at Rungbee, is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and Chemical Examiner, Medical College, during the absence on leave of Surg-Maj Francis Nottidge Macnamara, or until further orders.
Surgn W A Duke, H M's 62nd Regt, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Lock-hospital at Dum-Dum.
Mr Henry Matthews, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Bettiah, vice Mr J C Shaw, deceased, with effect from the date on which he might have received charge of the Sub-division.
Mr James A Flyter, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Mozufferpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R Drake or until further orders.
Mr A L Home, Depy Conservr of Forests in charge of the Julpigoree Forest Division, is appointed to have charge of the Soonderbun Forest Division.
Mr E Fuchs, Asst. Conservr of Forests, attached to the Darjeeling Forest Division, is appointed to have charge of the Julpigoree Forest Division.
Mr J B Knight is appointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B C) of 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DANIELL—June 2nd, at Cawnpore, the wife of Clarmont Daniells, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
KORBS—May 31st, at John Pereira's, at the residence of her Father, Mr. P. B. Scott, Superintendent, Victoria Co-operative Society, the wife of Assistant-Apothecary A. E. Korbs, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ONSLOW—May 28th, at Rockland, Ootacamund, Florence Jane, the early loved daughter of T. Onslow, Esq., late Civil Service (Retired List).
PURKIS—May 31st, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, Margaretta, only daughter of F. W. Purkis, Esq, aged 9 months.
STEVENS—May 30th, at Bangalore, Charlotte, the wife of Colonel Arthur Stevens, 26th Regiment, M N I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1875.

Now that the legal vacation is over and the High Court of Bombay has resumed work, we hope that some barrister who has not yet got more briefs than he knows what to do with, and who wishes to show that he is worthy of promotion to the next good place that falls vacant, will come forward to denounce in a spirit of generous indignation the malevolent critics who have aspersed the character of the Bench by roundly asserting that some of the Judges are too indolent to do their duty. We do not deny that there is plenty of work for the Judges to do, or that some of them do it with exemplary diligence and ability. But the failure of the machinery organized for the administration of justice in this Presidency has now become notorious, and we should be only too glad to believe that the break-down ought to be ascribed to the false economy of the State in not providing the High Court with a sufficient number of Judges rather than to the dilatoriness and want of energy of Sir Michael Westropp or any of his colleagues. If it be the case that the Bombay Judges are overworked, nothing ought to be easier than to make out, by a comparison of the number of cases heard here and in other High Courts of India, a case for the appointment of yet another additional Judge in Bombay; and we presume that the records of the local High Court will be placed at the service of any qualified apologist who wishes to undertake this task as a labour of love or self interest.

If, however, no one will take up the cudgels in behalf of the Judges, then, in the name of the public—which surely has a right to expect that it shall get justice from its rulers—we would appeal to the Government to do its duty by calling first of all for a return, say for the last ten years, of all cases tried in the High Court in which judgments have been reserved, and, next, for a return showing when the judgments in these cases have been passed. The facts disclosed by these returns would, we are confident, speak for themselves, and establish beyond question the existence of good ground for our complaint, that a great part of the delay in the administration of justice arises from what we may perhaps best describe as the inability of some of the Judges to make up their minds after they have heard all the evidence in a case. We know it will be said that the Judges who are the chief sinners in this respect err only through excess of anxiety to do what is right; but on the Bench as in other professions the greatest idler is usually the man who, whether from constitutional indolence of disposition or from a cultivated fastidiousness of taste which tempts him to—

> —Add and alter many times
> Till all be ripe and rotten,

is always pottering over and round about his work instead of putting it out of hand. A judgment given at once, in accurate if not elegant language, by a Judge who has all the points of the evidence and the arguments of counsel fresh in his mind is worth much more to a suitor, and is even likely, as a rule, to be more unbiassed than the finished literary composition which has been elaborated in the seclusion of the closet during long months of painful and often ruinous suspense for the parties whose interests are concerned in the issue of the trial. A judgment delivered at the conclusion of a case may be very valuable to a man; while, if it does not come till a year afterwards, it may be of no use whatever. A verdict for Rs. 50,000 in January may be worth Rs. 50,000. In November of the same year it may not be worth Rs. 500. The defendant has, in the meantime, speculated in cotton or shares and lost everything—whereas at the beginning of the year he was a man of wealth and would have paid directly he was asked for the money. Take the case of a well-known speculator who failed the other day. A few months ago, if a man had got a verdict against him for any amount of money, probably the sum due would have been paid at once; now, the successful suitor would have to take two or three annas in the rupee. Moreover, delay gives dishonest debtors time to conceal their wealth. It is, we believe, a common experience of solicitors in Bombay to be told by European clients that unless they can get a judgment at once it is of no use for them to go to the expense of a law-suit, as the debtor will have made away with his property. If, however, the case can be disputed, the solicitor is obliged to say that there is no knowing when it will be decided; so that Europeans frequently abandon their just claims and take anything they can get, rather than go into the High Court. Then, again, suppose after all a man does get a judgment in his favour. His opponent at once lodges an appeal. Heaven only knows when this appeal will be heard; and, after it has been heard, no one can tell when the decision will be given. During all this time, perhaps, a man is kept out of his money, finds himself crippled for want of means, and finally has to go through the Insolvent Court.

This is no fancy picture, but a faithful representation of what goes on in Bombay; and it is instructive to compare this state of things with the way the business of the Law Courts is managed at home. There are, no doubt, frightful delays in England, because the parties themselves to a suit can always manage to delay proceedings. An excuse for postponement can always be found. Evidence may be said to be wanted from abroad. Then, a Commission has to be sent out, and perhaps it will be months before it comes back again. But we have never heard of complaints from people at home that delay was caused by the conduct of the Judges in not delivering their judgments when the cases were finished. Judges at home would not long be spoken of with respect, if suitors felt that they and they alone were to blame for the misery caused by delay. The general flabbiness, the want of independence, the sickening servility of soul of Indian society makes men bear with patience, and even with cheerfulness, out here, such evils as "the law's "delay" and "the insolence of office;" but at home Englishmen would not endure for six months such an administration of justice as we have grown used to in Bombay. No matter how important or intricate a case may be, a suitor at Westminster is sure to get the Judge's decision within a very few days after the trial is over, and a Judge who could not make up his mind would be speedily removed from the English Bench as unfit to hold the office of Judge. If the Bombay Government will insist on having a report such as we have asked for furnished to them and made public, we believe there are many members of Parliament who would make a motion in the House on the subject, in order to abate a scandal which ought not to be tolerated in Bombay any more than it would be in London.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose admirable letter on the subject we print this morning, has hit upon an ingenious expedient for constraining the Government to connect the Prince of Wales's name with a permanent and most useful institution of Bombay. The proposal has already been made in these columns, and has, we believe, found general acceptance, that His Royal Highness should be invited to lay the foundation stone of the new European General Hospital. Plans for the new building are understood to have been prepared long ago; and the expenditure of the sum required for reconstructing a proper Hospital has been sanctioned by the Government of India, as soon as the local Government finds it can spare money for such a purpose. Now that every native clerk in every Department of the Public Service has been magnificently housed, it is probable that the Bombay Government will be able to give a little thought and care to the hopless condition of poor Europeans who from accident or disease fall sick in this city. Our correspondent, however, proposes not to take for granted the readiness of the authorities to begin building the Hospital this year, but would stimulate them to immediate action by showing that the whole European community will gladly co-operate with them for the purpose of removing from Bombay the reproach that the place set apart for the accommodation of sick Europeans here is more like a prison than a hospital. Leaving the Government to erect the building, our correspondent suggests that a lakh of rupees or so should be raised by voluntary subscription to provide for the employment of trained nurses, to secure to the inmates of the Hospital a good library of books and other comforts that relieve the tedium and distress of a long illness, and to take passages to England for invalids whom a voyage home may restore to health. The advantage of this project is that it is practical as well as benevolent. It does not aim at effecting too much, and the objects to be accomplished by it are all such as must be admitted to be eminently desirable. A lakh of rupees permanently invested would yield about Rs. 500 a month, and this sum would probably suffice to make the Hospital a not unpleasant place of refuge for the comparatively small number of Europeans who would be likely to have recourse to it—for it must be remembered that the majority of Europeans in this country can afford to have medical attendance at their own homes, and that the poorer class, though steadily increasing with the development of new industries which require European labour, is hardly numerous enough to make it likely that the Hospital will have for some years to come an average of 100 patients.

Doubt, however, will be expressed whether "A. C. O." has not pitched his expectations too high in supposing it possible the Europeans of Bombay will subscribe a lakh of rupees for the relief of their own sick countrymen. But, for the honour of the community, we hope it will turn out that he has not overrated the charity of the officials and men of business to whom he appeals. Many years ago Government servants used to resent the intrusion into India of independent Europeans, and to consider apparently that Englishmen who came to this country and could not for one reason or other support themselves in it, had no right to live; and we remember that Sir William Mansfield neatly expressed the official view regarding the claims of distressed or sick European adventurers by contending that it was the duty of the railway companies and other employers of labour who had brought them out to "consume their own smoke." But this intolerant feeling has given way to a better spirit; and we anticipate for "A. C. O.'s" proposals a friendly reception from both the Government as a body and from individual officials. But of course the main stress of raising the Endowment Fund will and ought to rest on the railway, shipping, and other companies, and the great mercantile houses which employ the bulk of the poorer European population; and there is no reason to suppose, from past experience, that they will fall short of their obligations in this matter. Native subscriptions, unless offered by mill-owners who employ Europeans, should not, in our opinion, be accepted. The European community can afford to help its own sick. Whatever is done to give effect to "A. C. O.'s" idea should be done quickly; and we hope soon to hear that an influential Endowment Committee has been formed and a subscription list started. We cannot but regret that the project could not have been brought forward two months ago, when Mr. Pedder had nearly a thousand pounds, the balance of an old fund, to spend for the benefit of Europeans; for then this sum of money need not have been wasted in the little salt-water bath at Breach Candy which is unlikely that anybody will ever use.

ON MAJOR WALSH ON THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

IT has been remarked by some individual of great penetration that the occasion never occurs without the man, for in all great emergencies, from battles to earthquakes, the presiding Fate always seems to keep a hero in store who jumps out equipped and panoplied just in the nick of time and takes the admiration of the world by surprise. Being a believer in this sage reflection, we are not surprised that for such a startling event as the visit of the Prince of Wales to India —which must be startling, because for some reason or other it has repeatedly been called a "landmark in the history of India"—the desiderated Man has come to the front, made his bow, and already gone through some of the performance which is to challenge admiration from the North to the South Pole. We have always had a high idea of Major Prendergast Walsh's patriotism and enthusiasm in any public cause, not only because he scorns to make a secret about them himself, but because we have been the eye-witnesses and admirers of that patriotism and enthusiasm on several reputable occasions; and it is now an article of belief with us that if Bombay is ever to "pluck bright honour from the moon," or do anything else splendidly audacious, the Major is the man to help Bombay to accomplish the feat. In the long letter which has appeared in two of our contemporaries, and which ought to be read wherever the English tongue is spoken, the Major sketches a programme for the reception of the Prince which is as complete, entertaining, and fanciful as anybody could wish, and if it is carried out in its entirety, we are no prophets at all in our own country if titles from the Queen of England do not descend fast and furious upon the head of the gallant Major.

First and foremost apparently in the programme is the item that Major Prendergast Walsh shall be the Secretary of the Committee of Reception. This is an honour which the voice of the people has thrust upon the Major, and we are glad to notice that in a characteristic way he has submitted to his fate, saying that "if it "should be the general wish that I should lend "my humble services and assist in helping to "make the occasion one long to be recollected "in India, I shall be very happy to do my best." Said like a soldier, Major Prendergast; said like a man who knows no flinching from duty either at the cannon's mouth of the enemy or the cannon's mouth of a popular demonstration in favour of the "future King of England and "Emperor of Hindoostan, as you very appropri-"ately call the Prince of Wales." The preliminary fact that Major Walsh shall be Secretary being happily all but settled, we shall proceed to point out the main features of his scheme. We would print his letter entire, but much as we should like to give it appropriate publicity we are sorry we cannot find room for it in our limited space. In the first place, the Major proposes to fill Bombay with native chiefs, elephants, camels, and horses in order that the scene at the reception may look truly Oriental. In the next, the streets are to be lined with infantry, cavalry, and artillery, when, as the Major says, holding his pen suspended in the air for a moment and viewing with admiration the picture he has created, the "effect would be grand." An additional pleasure for the Prince is anticipated in the fact that being a soldier he will be delighted when he sees the native troops—or the "dark chivalry of the East," as the Major more effectively calls them. The Major then goes on to propose the election of a committee, who are of course to present the inevitable "address" whenever the Prince reaches Bombay, and which address will probably be the first of a few hundred thousand which the unhappy gentleman will have to listen to in the course of his tour in India. It is easy about this stage of his letter to see how impressed Major Walsh is with the grandeur his prophetic eye reveals to him, for again he says in a burst of simple but emphatic admiration, "if the Flying "Squadron accompanies the Prince the scene will "be grand." The Governor and the Committee are to go on board when the Prince arrives, and then come back again to the Bunder in apparently something of the style of the King of France who marched

> "Ten thousand soldiers up the hill
> Then marched them down again."

From the ship to the shore there is to be a double line of "small" boats—why small?—between which the Prince is to come on shore. His Highness is to be followed by an "escort of boats filled with persons acting as a "guard of honour, and selected for this duty." Here a scheme is proposed which ought to be popular with all the good-looking young men of the city, among whom considerable rivalry to be elected to a position in the escort may be confidently expected. "On reaching the landing "stage a royal salute is to be fired, and on the "finish of the compliment the Prince to step "ashore amid a flourish of trumpets." If the Prince steps ashore a moment before the "finish "of the compliment" disastrous consequences might ensue, and it is just as well that these things should be accurately arranged beforehand. The landing place, which the Major thinks ought to be the Dockyard because the Bunders are too English-looking, should be a "marvel of art"—nothing more nor less. The Major suggests how this might be done. The ground should be "covered with "red cloths bound and crossed with gold tinsel "tape." "Every kind of Indian tree and plant capable of being transplanted in tubs should be placed in rows." The kinds of Indian trees and plants are so numerous that we are afraid the Dockyard could not contain them, but this is a mere matter of detail which can easily be set right by the appointment of a committee of botanists to make a selection of the most characteristic bits of vegetation which ought to meet the Prince's eye. A double line of elephants is to be drawn up "to give an Indian "effect to the scene," and the Major is pleased to think that "some of the princes, chiefs and native gentlemen might be mounted upon them." We are afraid that if native chiefs sent their elephants to Bombay they would insist upon riding them, but this also is a matter which can be easily arranged. "A few miniature mosques and mina-"rets might be constructed of the same materials "as compose the taboots or of some other light "stuff, and these would serve as models of Indian "architecture, and would look very pretty hid away "in the green and umbrageous foliage of the "trees and plants." If these things are hidden away we do not think they will have such a pretty effect as the Major imagines, and perhaps this part of the scheme might be abandoned as the Prince is sure to see so many real specimens of native architecture during his trip through India that it would not do much good to show him tinsel models. "A mounted escort of gentlemen of "this city should be in attendance as a volunteer "body guard of honour, and it should be their "duty to attend His Royal Highness on this "occasion and during his stay in Bombay." Here the Major cunningly provides a splendid argument for the immediate formation of a Bombay Volunteer Corps, for the Adjutancy of which, when the scheme was agitated the other day, we were glad to see the Major's name mentioned, because no doubt he would make a most efficient officer for that as yet uncreated body. There is no detail which the Major's eye does not take in, and he proposes that this Volunteer Body Guard should "appear in white clothing, gold shoulder "cords, helmets with gilt chain, and breeches "with jack-boots, white gloves to be worn, and a "blue scarf as a cross belt might be worn "on which should be worked in gold the "Royal arms to fit over the left breast." We have never seen breeches with jack-boots, and we are at a loss to fancy why the Major should prefer the Volunteers to wear worn gloves, as we should have thought new gloves would have done quite as well, besides being more appropriate with the Royal arms that are to fit over the left breast; but nevertheless we are convinced that the uniform would look very pretty on the whole, and we hope to see the idea carried out. The Major is a shrewd man as well as an ingenious one, and once or twice in the course of his letter he cleverly appeals to the money loving feelings of this commercial community. For instance, he argues in the beginning of his letter that Bombay might contribute liberally to the Reception Fund, because the influx of native chiefs and others would bring a deal of trade to the shopkeepers; and, again, regarding this white uniform, he makes his proposal more attractive by saying that the dress would be "*most* inexpensive and would look well." The Major goes on to suggest the erection of a large pavilion of tents, and says that those who recollect the sailors' dinner "need not be reminded "of the pretty effect produced by a saloon com-"posed of tents pitched in a reverse direction, and "lashed together." We are sure very few people knew that the tents were pitched reversely, but nevertheless we agree with the Major that the pavilion he alludes to was a structure very creditable to his ingenuity. In this canvas pavilion there is to be a banquet. The Major, like a man of taste, "would not have a dinner, but "light and elegant refreshments with plenty of "good champagne." When the banquet is over the Prince is to proceed to Parell in great state, and under a number of triumphal arches. "Fireworks for which the people of India are so celebrated" are to be discharged, thus, as the Major truly says, "illuminating the darkness of the "evening and lighting up the countenances and "dress of the vast assemblage." General illuminations throughout the city the Major distinctly says he does not propose, for the good reason that "if the night is windy they would go out." But to return to the progress of the Prince to Parell. The Major says, "The Prince having reached "Parell, would be allowed to rest for the "evening." Here is generosity, patriotism, magnanimity, and self denial crystallised in two of the Major's immortal lines. We are sure the public will agree that it is very proper that the Prince should be allowed to rest, and there is little doubt that he himself will be humbly grateful for the boon. We cannot help thinking, however, that the indefatigable Major will be too conscious of his duties as Secretary to allow the Prince any chance of escaping from his bedroom in Parell, and in our mind's eye we see the gallant Major himself, sternly resolved that his programme shall be carried out to the letter, mounting guard over the Prince in all the splendour of his "breeches with jack-boots," the gloves "to be worn," and the Royal arms "fitted over "the left breast." On the day following public dinners to the poor are to be given; but of this and the succeeding days during which the Prince is to remain in Bombay, the Major has not time to tell us what is to be done, and merely hints at other programmes being necessary for each day. He, however, thinks that Lord Northbrook might send "per train"—observe the Major's eye to details; he will not have the Viceroy use a steamer—from Calcutta some of the large durbar tents and walls which were used here during the last Viceregal Durbar; that the troops must have an opportunity "to toast their future King," an operation which we hope he will survive; and that the British soldiers, or the "whitey-brown "chivalry of the West," as the Major would call them, might be entertained on the occasion, for "a very few thousand rupees would suffice "to give the soldiers roast beef and plum-"pudding and to wash them down in beer." Washing the soldiers down in beer will at all events have this advantage, that it will enable them to toast their future King clean, and we hope, if only for the diversion it will give the public, that this part of the gallant Secretary's programme may be carried out.

We have now produced the salient points in Major Walsh's long letter to the papers, and though his proposals have been put forward in a rough state which enables them to be freely criticised, there is, nevertheless, much in them that the Reception Committee ought to carry out. We doubt the advisability of bringing elephants and camels into the city, for as these animals are never seen on our streets, the alarm they would create among the unsophisticated horses of Bombay would cause more diversion than would be quiteconsistent with the importance and dignity of the occasion. But if we can get the native chiefs and their retainers to come without their elephants, we would agree with Major Walsh that their co-operation should be invited; for even the appearance of these gorgeous gentlemen on foot or on horseback would be "grand" enough to please a less impressive and enthusiastic citizen than the Major, while there would be no doubt of their presence lending the Oriental air to the scene which, strangely enough, considering that the entertainment is to take place in one of the largest cities in India, appears to be so much desiderated.

A PROPOSAL TO RAISE AN ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been hoping for several weeks past that the few letters which appeared lately in your columns, and to which you lent your support, on the subject of a new European Hospital, betokened a desire on the part of your contributors to take some active steps towards the attainment of the object in question. But, as time flies apace, and our sick are still lying in a shed that hardly merits the name of a hospital, I beg to place before your readers and the public generally the following propositions, in the hope that, if they should not meet with favour and support, they may at least be instrumental in stirring up others to come forward with a better scheme and with a desire and determination to carry it through.

I cannot think that it is of any avail to stop to enquire at this late period of our need why we have not got a good European Hospital such as ought to be the boast of the community of Bombay. Suffice it to say that we have not got it, and that the urgent necessity for a new building for our European sick is admitted by all.

In making this admission, all will doubtless agree that it is the duty of every one of us to make an effort to secure for our European sick such comforts and privileges as our native sick brethren are more fortunate in the possession of.

In thus alluding to the more fortunate position in this respect occupied by our native neighbours, I desire not to be thought of as entertaining the least envy or grudge towards them for the privileges they enjoy; on the contrary, I admit with pride that the hospitals they occupy and the comforts therein embraced are worthy of this community, and do infinite credit to the zeal and energy of their promoters and supporters. But I make bold to confess that I entertain an honest grudge against the course of events which has deprived our own immediate countrymen of similar privileges and comforts.

How is the remedy to be obtained? I take it in this way!

It is a fact that the Government of India have fixed as a maximum the sum of twelve lacs which the Government of Bombay may expend on a European Hospital when funds are available—therefore, so far as the cost of a building is concerned, we need be under no apprehension that the money will not be forthcoming "some day."

To hasten on this "some day," and to provide more than a building, appears to me to be the task that is before us.

I propose, therefore, firstly, that we should raise an Endowment Fund to be applied to the following purposes:—

1st. To provide for the support of European trained female nurses to tend our sick; and

2nd. To provide domestic comforts for the sick,—such comforts and helps as do not come within the term "ordinary," and such as even a well-appointed hospital in Europe is not expected to provide.

I would here say a few words on the urgent and indispensable necessity of making these two provisions to render complete an Infirmary for the European sick in India. On the first point, with your permission, I shall recall my own small practical experience of the excellent system of having European trained female nurses rather than male native attendants (as at present employed in the European Hospital here) to tend the sick in such a climate as this. We all know—I think I may state without the least fear of contradiction—that a woman, in any climate, in a sick room, by the tact and gentleness which are natural to her, materially lessens the sufferings, the inconveniences, the evils which are incidental to sickness and disease, and her good influence and control is far more apparent in a climate that is foreign to the invalids. I have reason to recollect many instances in a hospital in China where a noble sisterhood in the performance of their charitable and tender offices dispensed comfort and alleviated the physical distresses of the suffering, the lingering, and the dying in a way which all who witnessed, and all who have heard tell of it, must desire should fall to the lot of every occupant of a sick bed. The care and nursing there prevalent rendered the hospital home like, and many a man of independent means preferred to be removed there to be nursed rather than be left to the care of a native servant and the occasional friendly visits of a chum.

Is there any reason why we cannot have an equally nice home-like hospital in Bombay?

Again, I must ever remember, with the deepest gratitude, the unwearying devotion and the self-sacrifice of the nurses in an other hospital in the East,—the Deaconesses' Hospital in Alexandria. There I have witnessed the sisters tending on a patient as assiduously, as tenderly, as lovingly, as if she had been their very own sister or daughter. Their entire forgetfulness of self, their never-ceasing watchfulness to observe every symptom, their accuracy in reporting to the physician on his rounds every detail, every turn, every utterance that the countenance or the frame of one sick so dumbly though so clearly indicates to the watchful eye, are traits of nursing that alleviate much. Can the present attendants in our hospital be expected to display such skill? Surely not, it belongs to woman alone!

I have heard of several members of this community who have been nursed in that Deaconesses' Hospital when unable to proceed further on their homeward voyage, and I doubt not that some of them have testified to your readers, as sincerely as I myself, the advantages of the institution. These are blessings I should like to see fall to the lot of our sick in Bombay.

The nurses could be supplied from some of the many excellent institutions at home, whether in England or on the Continent, or Miss Nightingale's kind assistance might be invoked; and the fund should provide passages from home for the nurses—a contribution to the funds of these home institutions, the means of an occasional trip to the hills for a sick nurse needing a change or a visit home after a period of service, and, in passing, we should not lose sight of an advantage which the introduction of such nurses would bring to the ladies of our community. One nurse and another might be occasionally spared for outside nursing, and this we may reasonably hope would go far to combat with a growing evil here—the extravagant fees which ladies' nurses are too often accustomed to demand. Moreover, with such a staff of female trained nurses, a further good result might be looked for in the establishment of a school for nurses which in course of time should become a boon to up-country stations throughout the Presidency.

With regard to the second provision under the Endowment Fund, domestic comforts, I think, might embrace, for instance, a good library—how often a book is a real God-send to a sick man—a few rupees for a carriage drive or for sending a nearly convalescent patient to Matheran for a change; a few pounds for the home passage-money of "a hopeless case;" a suit of clothes for a poverty-stricken convalescent to lend him the pluck to present himself at a railway office or elsewhere in search of employment; writing materials and stamps for the nurse to write to the parents of "a stray" who has sown his oats all over the world and has found a sick refuge in Bombay. Many persons must have often witnessed how such little comforts are needed by our sick poor in the Bombay Hospital; how the occasional gift of them has cheered and helped the suffering; and these little every-day kind of helps, which all would delight to provide, but of which (while the opportunity to bestow them does not come either by necessity or accident before every one) the want is daily felt by many sick amongst us, I would propose our fund should bestow.

If these proposals meet with general approval, I would urge that a committee of some twenty gentlemen be formed, and I know of such a number who would be willing to set to work with a determination to raise voluntary contributions for the creation of such a fund; and, on getting a sufficiency for the same, that a meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay be called by the Sheriff with a view to petition Government to fix a day during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, when he shall be asked graciously to lay the foundation stone of "The Prince of Wales's Infirmary."

Many have doubtless heard rumours that one great difficulty in the way of speedily getting a new hospital is the impossibility of determining the question of site—plans—style of architecture—interior arrangements—cost &c.,—that there are so many opinions on the subject. I must decline, however, to attach any importance to such reports. It is my firm belief that all who have at heart the benefit of the sick will agree with and act upon (so far as they are able) Miss Nightingale's golden lines, which I will quote, on the subject of hospital construction:—

"It should never be forgotten that the first "thing to be considered is what is best for the "sick, not what may appear to be cheapest—for "the cheapness is only apparent—not what will "make a good architectural elevation, for this "is a point quite beside the question. The very "first condition to be sought in planning a build-"ing is, that it shall be fit for its purpose. And "the first architectural law is, that fitness is "the foundation of beauty. The Hospital archi-"tect may feel assured that, only when he has "planned a building which will afford the best "chance of speedy recovery to sick and maimed "people, will his architecture and the economy "which he seeks be realized."

Is it best for the sick that they be left as they are?

If the absence of funds be assigned as a reason for answering this question in the affirmative, may not another question be asked, is not the 'money difficulty' one that a British Government can always get over?

It may be presumed if we go to Government with a lac of rupees, or a less sum if that cannot be got, as an Endowment Fund for the new hospital, that it could not be accepted otherwise than as an earnest of the wishes of the community, and in such case who can doubt about soon hearing of the selection of a good site and plans, and the speedy commencement of arrangements for laying the foundation stone of what must prove an inestimable boon to *all*? I say this emphatically to all, for I have a conviction that there are many in all classes, all services, all professions, all creeds, all sects, and all castes, who will delight to aid in this work. Europeans of all classes have sick to care for at some time or another. Our native friends are all more or less aware of the value of the soldier and the sailor, of the mechanic and the trader, of the spinning, the weaving, and the school master and the mill engineer, and, in recognizing the benefits which in a larger or smaller degree have accrued to them through one class or another, I think all will unite to show their appreciation of an effort to relieve distress, to help the sick, to soothe the dying.

Of all memorials that may be set up of the visit of the future Ruler of Hindoostan to this city, can there be one that claims more sympathy and support than that which I have humbly endeavoured to ask the public and the press to advocate?

The importance of the subject I have presumed to write about may, I trust, be accepted as my apology for asking you to afford me so much space in your valuable columns.—Yours, &c.,

A. C. O.

THE DEARTH OF OFFICERS FOR THE NATIVE ARMY.—WHY IS REGIMENTAL SERVICE UNPOPULAR?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The fact noticed in your leader of Saturday that Subalterns do not volunteer in sufficient numbers to officer the native cavalry regiments, is doubtless a painful effect of the change which the amalgamation has wrought on the Native Army. The more prominence given to this effect, the more public will be the discussion of the causes which led to it; and the thanks of the Army are due to the present Commander-in-Chief for having brought it into the public arena by his General Order of the 19th May. The question is a many-sided one; but there are some points which your leader has missed and which will be discussed in running commentary in every mess-room where the regimental officers meet and peruse your article.

The principal jealousy existing in the present Army is that between the officers who stick to military duty and those who become judges, magistrates, policemen or hold such like civil appointments. The latter frequently return to military employment, when it suits them to take the place of Commandant or Second in Command, but this change in profession is always accompanied by the bitterness and heart-burnings of the military men whom these civil officers supersede. On the other hand, it is contended that their varied employment adds to the efficiency of the Army by adding versatility; that a judicial colonel is more efficient on court-martials than a mere soldier; that a policeman is likely to be useful in reconnoitering an enemy; and that a political has an enviable knowledge of vernacular languages as well as of Urdoo. Be this as it may, it is improbable that such qualifications would be preferred to military attainments, if the Army had to be organized anew; and the principal excuse or advantage of the present system of returning these civilians to regiments is no doubt found in the fact that in their earlier career they learned enough of soldiering to be stamped as competent soldiers for life.

In the present day we are losing this advantage so far as the Native Army is concerned. Many youngsters, without military aspirations, are forced into the Army as a stepping stone to civil employment. They join regiments in India, stay no longer than they can help, get into the Staff Corps, and, after as short service as possible with a native battalion, cut it for some office in the Civil Service. This system can in no way be conducive to military efficiency either in the British or the Indian Service; it is not to be wondered at that the Colonels commanding feel annoyed at their regiments being used in this manner, rather for private convenience, than with any intention of adopting a military career; and, from the tax-payer's point of view, there are objections to expending large sums on military education for the benefit of young men whose tastes are legal or linguistic rather than soldierly.

It is beside the question to quote the honoured names of the military civilians of a former generation. These men had much longer military training before they entered civil employ than the young men have now: most of them had seen hard fighting. Here lies the difference. The Bombay Army will bear me out in saying that an instance has even been known of a British subaltern acting in civil employ when only a *probationer* for the Indian Staff Corps.

I do not think that the difficulty of maintaining a wife is the reason why the Staff Corps is just now unpopular with the British Army. It is rather because a regimental officer may be entirely superseded in the regimental commands by some fellow officer in the same Staff Corps who has devoted his best years to civil employ. A youngster of soldierly instincts sees keenly enough that this system might deprive him of military distinction as well as emolument.

I do not concur in the opinion that "now a "married man under the rank of Field Officer "can scarcely keep soul and body together upon "his pay." If this were the case, marriages under the rank of Field Officer would cease. The young ladies would turn up their noses at Adjutants and Quarter-masters, and smile only on the military civilians. But this is far from being the case. Matrimony has been commoner in the junior ranks of the Army since 1864—the year of rise of prices—than it was in former times. In fact, Lieutenants as well as Captains are often very much married, and know as much of babies, ayahs, ammas and dil-water as their more venerable superiors. The Subalterns—"the flower of the army—" may, as a class, be described as married flowers; and what is most wanted to give a little zest to monotonous regimental life is a larger flavour of bachelorhood. It is a disagreeable thing when the relish of a mess depends on the young civilians and other honorary members.

A young military officer need have few extra expenses in the married state if he will live quietly. To do this requires some moral courage, as the tendency of late years has been towards luxuries which men of higher rank used to dispense with. Even Colonels, Judges, and Collectors have been known to content their wives with an evening drive in a bullock cart. Women used to manage just as well with fewer changes to hill stations and to England than they do now. The race for social distinction is always expensive; but people are more ardent, less sober, than they used to be. I do not wish to be unfair to the present age. We have perhaps more frivolity but yet more religion. Luke Rivington and Mr. Taylor used to empty the theatre, and the influence of mofussil Chaplains is very great with men and their wives. We have more serious views of duty; chastity is more respected than in old times, and mere bachelors are rather despised when they cease to be Adjutants. If it were not for its advantages from the married men's point of view, the Staff Corps would have had to tout for recruits long before now. To reconnoitre the situation, I think it admits of no dispute that the Indian Army is a married army, and that, so long as the present social influences continue, it will remain a married army in all ranks, officers and men. If, as stated in your article, married Captains and Lieutenants can hardly live in it, Government ought to arrange some scheme of marriage batta or something of that sort. But as this consummation, how much soever wished, is not likely to take place, it seems desirable that the officers commanding stations should use their influence to bring back the old simple and cheap state of things and prevent too much gadding about on expensive and unprofitable amusements. Already the Generals of Division exercise a parental control over the economy of messes; if the evil of domestic extravagance exists, the Commander-in-Chief might reduce it with the help of the Chaplains and prevent

EMBARRASSMENT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 5TH JUNE.

The correspondence regarding the Naga Expedition is published in to-day's *Gazette of India*, with a letter approving the conduct of the troops from the Government.

Dr. Waagen is appointed paleontologist to the Geological Survey, vice Dr. Stoliczka.

The staff salaries of the Chief Inspectors of Musketry are increased in Madras and Bombay from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 monthly; in Bengal from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMY APPOINTMENTS—BREVET.

LONDON, 5TH JUNE.

In consequence of the death of General Sir John Aitchison, the following promotions have been gazetted:—

Lieutenant-General Sir E. W. F. Walker, K.C.B., to be General; Major-General R. N. Phillips to be Lieutenant-General; Colonel F. Burton to be Major-General; Major G. W. Muriel to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captain William Gordon Alexander to be Major.

In consequence of the Field Marshal promotions gazetted last week:—

Lieutenant-Generals T. A. Drought and Charles Stuart to be Generals; Major-Generals G. P. Whish and Sir George Malcolm to be Lieutenant-Generals; Colonels William Gordon and G. H. S. Wills to be Major-Generals; Majors James Dalgleish and John Dawson to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Captains Henry J. Hallowes and James Stirling Mould to be Majors.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Upon a motion brought forward last night by Mr. Torrens for a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the present system of removing officers from the Army, the House was counted out, Mr. Cave observing that the whole subject had been exhaustively debated last Session.

NEW PEERS.

The Earl of Home, the Earl of Dalhousie and Viscount Grey de Wilton have been created Peers.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has landed at Lisbon where he was received with princely honours and had an audience of the King.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	53,000	bales.
Do do Surats	12,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton	59,000	do
Do do Surats	25,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton	970,000	do
Do do Surats	191,000	do
Do Stock of Cotton in London.	102,125	do

Surats during the week have been quiet but sales have not been pressed.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. Do.	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	103⅛
Bar Silver	55¼

Arrival—Kongsvetre.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 5TH JUNE.

Steamer Indus, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 6th June, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., Ther 86.

CARWAR, 6th June, 5-25 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 1 to 3, Ther. 85, Bar. 29-80.

MANGALORE, 6th June, 4-35 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W., Ther max. 85, min. 75, W. B. 81, Bar. 29-65

VINGORLA, 6th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W., Ther. 92, Fall of rain 53 cents.

THE Madras Legislative Council will meet at Ootacamund to-day for the despatch of business.

COLOMBO has only just been freed from cholera when another attack is threatened. A few deaths have occurred already.

THE Simla paper says that the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Le P. Trench, Bengal Staff Corps, will appear in the next *Gazette*.

THE Maharaja of Burdwan gave an afternoon fête to the soldiers' wives and children at Drjiling, in the grounds of his house, to celebrate the Queen's birth-day.

THE Madras Government has telegraphed to the Government of India for sanction for the immediate erection of the permanent telegraph on the South Indian Railway.

AN imperial edict has been published in China, ordering the discharge from the army of all the men armed with gingals and bows and arrows, and the substitution of foreign-drilled troops properly armed.

THE quantity of Cotton brought to Bombay from the Central Provinces and Berars during the week ending 29th May, amounted to 1,954 bales, and for the season to 308,449 bales, being 7,800 bales more than in 1873-74 and 66,000 bales more than in 1872-73.

THE Hongkong papers report that, on the 4th of May, Mr. Alfred Fry Chambers, for some time in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., was placed before the magistrate, charged with embezzling $60,000, the money of his employers, and committed for trial.

THE subscriptions for the Northbrook Hall at Dhaka amount to about Rs. 46,900, but to make a good hall and library, a sum of nearly one lakh is required, and the Dhaka paper, the *East*, calls upon the educated native gentlemen of Eastern Bengal to come forward liberally with subscriptions.

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been caused in Ceylon by the announcement that the Prince of Wales intended to honour Ceylon with a visit before making his tour in India. Not much reliance is at present to be placed in the statements in the London papers as to the route the Prince of Wales will take, when he starts for the East to realise "the dream of his life."

THE Chamber of Commerce of Colombo has received a communication from His Excellency the Governor announcing the receipt of the Chamber's letter, accepting the nomination of Mr. Mitchell for the vacant chair in the Legislative Council, and promising to give full consideration to the Chamber's representations regarding Legislative reform.

WE understand that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have received the value of their costs and charges in re-Mulharao the ex-Gaekwar of Baroda, and that they have expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the sum that they have been paid for conducting that case. All things considered this happy termination of the business must be regarded as pre eminently satisfactory.

THE Lahore paper has received information from Simla, which tends to confirm the rumour respecting the probable postponement of the judicial scheme for the Punjab. The introduction of a consolidating Act, embodying within its four corners the whole of the existing laws which regulate the Courts of the Punjab, has been determined upon. In fact, the work is at present said to be in hand.

A COLOMBO paper of May 29 says:—"The long-looked forward to monsoon is now close at hand, and if the heavy thunderstorm of Monday night was not the 'burst,' there are unequivocal signs in the atmosphere that it is not more than a day or two at most removed from us. It has been a great benefit to the planters that it has held off so long, and has given them every possible chance of saving a May blossom."

A MR. SULLIVAN, lately a driver of the S. P. and D. Railway, and his wife have been committed by the Deputy Commissioner of Multan to the Court of Sessions, charged with theft and receiving stolen property, the said property being a certain currency note for Rs. 50, alleged to have been stolen from one of the pay clerks of the railway in December last. The case appears to have excited considerable interest in Multan, the Court being crowded during the greater part of the proceedings.

AN official Russian publication states that the Russian flotilla on Lake Aral now consists of five steamers, the Samarcand, Perovski, Aral, Syr-Daria, Taskand, and the steam launch Obrotchef; besides about twenty large-sized launches and lighters; a floating dock formed of two pontoons; and some flats and tow-boats for the passage of rivers. The steamers and launches carry four centimetre (1½ in.) rifled cannon and some mountain guns. The *personnel* comprises about twelve officers and 416 men. The cost is borne entirely by the War Department.

MR. BERTOLA of Multan has for some three or four years past had some "little account" to settle with the Government. He was lately defeated in a suit for Rs. 39,000, and we read that Mr. O. de G. Bertola has still another claim against the Secretary of State for India, and this time for a considerably larger amount than that he recently sued for. He has sued now in *forma pauperis* in the Deputy Commissioner's Court, claiming the sum of some two lacs of rupees from the Government for breach of contract. The case came off on Monday last.

THE *Ceylon Times*, of May 29th, contains the following telegram, dated Trincomalee, May 28.—

A great disturbance is anticipated.

Some of the Coast Mahamadans have been unlawfully locking the gate of the mosque and disallowing the burial of a corpse for two days and thereby staying funeral rites. It is reported the corpse is putrid.

The police are on the alert but siding with the coast Mahamadans.

The grieved party have telgraphed to His Excellency and wait for reply.

The limited Police and Military force will be unable to restore peace, should a disturbance occur as is greatly feared by inhabitants.

It is advisable His Excellency should appoint a Commission to enquire and decide immediately.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under section 10 of Act XV. of 1859 in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces. "Improvements in floating docks and pontoons, and in blocking or securing vessels upon them:" by Josiah Latimer Clark and John Standfield, both of 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, in the city of Westminster, England.

Invention for ascertaining the sight of any person, and selecting lenses, pebbles, and glasses of the proper focus for spectacles and eye-glasses, and called "Tidmarsh's Sight Measurer:" by John Tidmarsh, of No. 3, Wellesley Place, in the town of Calcutta, Optician and Watchmaker, in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. Madeley and Co., of the same place, Opticians and Jewellers.

THE following letter appeared in the *St. James's Chronicle* on the 7th May. Many of our military readers may know the case which is referred to:—

SIR,—A painful case of hardship and oppression, practised upon a friend of mine, who has for years served her Majesty in India in posts of responsibility and trust, has come to my knowledge; and it involves, I think, a question of grave importance. This officer, having suffered severely from his superiors has, like all right-minded men, endeavoured to obtain a hearing of his case. For the last five years he has been importuning for a trial, but he has failed to obtain it.

At length he addressed Lord Salisbury, the Secretary of State for India, in Council; but his lordship evades his prayer with the plea that he does not consider it to be consistent with his office to interfere with the discretion of the Local Government.

I, in common with others, believe that the Secretary of State for India holds a most responsible position as an appellate authority, fully to investigate and repress all abuses, from whatever cause they may arise. The Government of Madras is complained against; but the Secretary of State declares that "he does not consider it to be *consistent with his office* to interfere." Does not his policy raise the question—Of what use is the India Office? Is the Secretary of State to be considered as having no authority in such a case? Inquiry and a trial are the common rights of the Queen's subjects.

April 26, 1875. JUSTITIA.

REGARDING the illness of the Nawab of Bhawulpore we read in the Lahore paper that his condition has somewhat improved. His Highness has been suffering from fever and inflammation of the lungs, which diseases appear to have been contracted during his return journey to Bhawulpore after his trip to Bombay and Sind. It appears that while travelling by carriage from the river bank to his capital, and when about midway between one of the stages, the carriage in which he and his tutor, Mr. Doran, were travelling broke down, and all efforts to repair it being unsuccessful, the Nawab determined to ride on to the bungalow at the end of the stage. Arriving there in a heated condition, he foolishly divested himself of the greater part of his clothing, and lay down opposite a tattive which was in full work, and the result was his illness. At one time typhoid symptoms, it was thought, had set in. Drs. Daly and Gray were sent for to Bhawulpore to consult with Dr. Young, and under their treatment and the unremitting attention of Mr. Doran and Dr. Young, the Nawab was seen through the crisis which took place on Monday night. Dr. Daly returned to Multan on Tuesday, and we believe that the Nawab may now be said to have turned the corner towards convalescence.

THE following is an extract from Captain Molloy's Ladakh Diary from 11th to 17th May 1875:—"On the 15th we had a very heavy fall of snow, it snowed in fact almost unintermittingly for two nights and a day. A fall of this sort, so extraordinarily late in the year, is, as far as I can learn, an utterly unprecedented occurrence in Ladakh. Although the change of temperature it has brought about is by no means an agreeable one, it is some consolation to think that it will be of the utmost advantage to the crops which have just been sown. At this season of the year water is so scarce and so much wanted that a free-fight occasionally takes place between the villagers for it. A merchant from Dampur Busahir arrived here the other day. As far as I can make out, he must have come via Shiplu and Chinese territory, for the Kulu route is quite impracticable now, and considering the unusually heavy falls of snow we have had in Tibet this winter, I should think it is long likely to remain so. About Rs. 5,000 have been exported during the week in cash to Chauthan territory by an Agent of the Maharaja's here for the purchase of pashm; a few business transactions have also been done between traders here during the last few days. The past three weeks' traffic has amounted to 37 horseloads from, and 41 to, the Maharaja's territory."

THE Government of Bengal is making endeavours to establish industrial schools for natives throughout that Presidency. The education in these schools will be in the indigenous industries and manufactures of Bengal conducted in the vernacular. A native gentleman, Pratapa Chundra Ghosh, has drawn up a memorandum on this subject which has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honour has replied that if the local authorities in any part of Bengal can establish lower technical or industrial schools, he will be happy to help them. Industrial schools are also to be established, if the opportunity should offer or if demand should arise, for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians. A beginning has been made, with limited numbers, at Dehree, the head of the Stone Canal Works; and the Lieutenant Governor has suggested that a similar school should be opened at the head of Mahanuddy Canal Works, and at the Kidderpore Dockyard, near Calcutta. If there should be hope, adds His Honour, of obtaining enough pupils, a separate institution of the kind could be set up in the City of Calcutta, in connection with the Public Works Department, for the fitness of mechanical pursuits for Europeans and East Indians is too obvious to need description. Why should not, we may ask, the same thing be done in the city of Bombay, and in suitable places in other parts of this Presidency?

THE Bengal Legislative Council has under consideration the amendment of the Excise Law, and it is proposed to introduce a clause into the Bill for the purpose of placing some restriction on the sale of liquors by chemists. The Bengal Government consider that, under the colour of their business, chemists and druggists sell a good deal of liquor for ordinary consumption as well as for purely medicinal purposes, and to prevent the increase of this practice it is proposed to compel chemists to register the sales they make, and that the register kept for the purpose should be open to inspection. This idea is borrowed from the legislature of Massachusetts in the United States of America. Another matter under the consideration of the Bengal Legislative Council is, that no debt incurred for liquor should be recoverable by suit in the Small Cause Court, unless the quantity supplied amounted to a certain specified minimum value, exception being made in favour of residents in hotels. The result of this measure would be that no sale by the glass on credit would be made except to approved and trusted customers. This rather fanciful proposal has been made by Mr. McEwen, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta, but, probably will not be adopted by the Bengal Council. Mr. McEwen has found from experience that a number of cases in his Court for the recovery of small debts are chiefly against Europeans for liquor sold them by the glass, and he is anxious apparently to reform confirmed tiplers as far as possible.

THE *Daily News*:—The election of M. John Lemoinne to a chair in the French Academy will be approved of in England, and will probably be thought very natural in France. M. Lemoinne loves our country, in which he was born sixty years ago, and though he sometimes dissembles his love, and reproves our insular notions about religion, and so on, he is, as a rule, a lenient critic. He has written the life of Brummel; he used to know all about the Irish Church, and he has occupied himself with English legislation on Cereals, which is probably French for the Corn Laws. The English reader as a rule, is not very much at home in a French newspaper, where he finds too much news about Mdlle. Trois Etolles, whose *mots* are fortunately obscured by the decent veil of French slang, and too little about grey shirtings. In the *Journal des Débats*, and especially in the articles of M. Lemoinne, grave matters are treated gravely, M. Lemoinne is *un homme serieux*, and does not burst into song, with a tra-la-la chorus, as certain writers in *Figaro* do, when they have to deal with the Constitutional Laws. The great reputation which has just won its crowning reward has been gained almost entirely by journalism, and has been rendered possible by the system of signed articles. There is much to be said against this system; it is far indeed from ensuring self-restraint and self-respect in journalists. Possibly, however, it stimulates a writer to greater care and polish, for he fights for his own hand, and his own name, as well as for his paper and his principles. At all events, it puts higher prizes within the reach of the publicist than are open to him in England. M. Lemoinne has been fortunate where M. Taine and M. Renan have failed, and his name is on the list that does not include Molière and Gautier. The Academy sets a high premium on respectability, and perhaps all the weight that it can throw on that side is not too much. Perhaps if M. Arsène Houssaye filled up his list of men of genius in and out of the Academy, the name of St. Victor might be set against that of Lemoinne.

THE *Neilgherry Courier* tells the following tale:—Our readers may remember that in the month of February last, during the march of H. M.'s 89th from Bangalore to Madras, a couple of native mendicants came into the camp of the regiment near Vellore, having with them a European child, whom they exhibited to awken the sympathy of the men. The soldiers, all honour to them, rescued the child, named it Valentine, in memory of the day, and declared their intention, of adopting it. The beggars however made a disturbance in the matter, and the Collector of the District interfering, referred the matter to Government, who decided that the child should retain the name given it by the men, and be in charge of the Chaplain until of sufficient age to be placed in an orphanage. We have repeated this incident because a similar case has been reported to us as existing in this very town, (Ootacamund). At the junction of Hadfield's with Peyton's Hill road, are two or three huts in the occupation of cowherds. Our informant tells us that he has, on several occasions, observed a European child, clad in native clothes, and seemingly well-cared for in a native sense, playing about the small space in front of the huts. The features of the child, its fair skin, and above all its wavy flaxen hair, stamp it, in our informant's opinion, as being unmistakeably of European origin. We bring this to notice, as if this statement is true, we consider the subject demands the fullest enquiry as to the circumstances under which a child of this description comes to be in charge of native cowherds, and the child should be at once removed to some other custody if it be found that the people have no right to it, which they cannot possibly have if the child is really European. The greatest care on the part of a native to a child of European Christians could never compensate for its being brought up as a Canarese pariah, which it is believed is the caste of these cowherds, a caste whose morals are not of the highest order, and which would be that of the child if reared by them.

FROM the Government Order on the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency 1873-74, the last issued, we learn from the *Madras Times* that there were altogether 8,215 schools, and 230,820 pupils connected with the Department during the year, being an increase of 1,435 in the number of schools, and 3,878 in that of pupils. Though there was a decrease of two in the number of higher-class schools, there was an increase in the number of pupils attending schools of that class. The most important increase, both in schools and pupils, was in connection with elementary education, the total number of schools of the lower class under inspection being 7,619 with 185 630 pupils, against 6,190 with 149,081 pupils in the previous year. The average attendance per school was twenty-four. The number of schools aided or entirely supported by Local Fund Boards and Municipalities rose from 4,081, schools with 110,078 pupils, to 5,168 schools with 137,549 pupils. The average attendance at these schools fell from twenty-seven to twenty-six, but was still considerably higher than in other schools of the lower class, where it was only nineteen. The number of boys attending the different schools was, altogether, 213,707, being an increase of 35,983. Of these, the number of Europeans was 312, being an increase of 6; East Indians 2,665, increase 103; Native Christians 11,268, increase 1,342; Hindus 182,935, increase 27,891; Mahomedans 15,258, increase 5,479; Parsees 24, increase 5; Jews 1, and Pariahs 1,244, increase 1,157. The total of girls was 17,113, being an increase of 2,795; and arranged according to race, these stood as follows:—Europeans 256, increase 53; East Indians 2,031, increase 246; Native Christians 5,987, increase 827; Hindus 8,337, increase 1,232; Mahomedans 245, increase 181; Parsees 4, being a decrease of 6; Jews *nil*, and Pariahs 253, increase 250.

The total cost of the University amounted to Rs. 40,319. Deducting from this Rs. 25,800 realised by fees, and Rs. 127 by the sale of calendars, the net charge to Provincial Funds was Rs. 14,392 against Rs. 16,633 in the preceding year. The attendance at the Presidency College during the year under review was 112, being three less than the preceding year. The attendance at the Combaconum College rose from 102 to 114. At the Free Church of Scotland Institution the attendance in the College Department rose from 86 to 108; and at the Doveton College there was also an increase. Of these four Colleges the total annual cost of each pupil in the first was Rs. 502-1-5; in the second, Rs. 237-14-11; in the third, Rs. 189-12-6; and in the last, Rs. 314-7-10,—the cost to Government being Rs. 427-2-1, Rs. 188-12-7, Rs. 51-0-10 and Rs. 117-1-10, respectively. According to the method of the distribution of the charges which the Inspector of the Division considers should be adopted, the total annual cost per pupil in the Doveton College was Rs. 613, and the cost to Government Rs. 189.

A WORD FOR THE NEW WATER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rate-payers' champion, Dr. Blaney, has twice told in your columns last week his tale against the new water-supply scheme, proposed by the promoters of the company in London for carrying out the "Tansa" project in Bombay. Dr. Blaney condemns the whole scheme, on the sole ground that a company for supplying water to Bombay would act unjustly towards the rate-payers by making them pay very heavy water rates, and probably not giving them after all any adequate return in the shape of a supply of good water. Dr. Blaney has begged the whole question in this way, for he refuses to consider the possibility of controlling the acts of the company by any municipal enactments or bye-laws, but rushes to the conclusion, which he appears to look upon as inevitable, that the destiny of a water company is to cheat its customers. A body of directors have, as Dr. Blaney remarks, many very selfish characteristics, but at the same time we should, I think, remember that the public very often look upon a company as a fair object of attack, and many people think that there is nothing wrong in cheating a board of directors. For this reason, directors are obliged to be especially careful of the interests of the company they serve and are often compelled to introduce harsh regulations, which are thus forced upon them by the reckless and dishonest proceedings of a few unscrupulous persons. The rate payers of Bombay have, however, in the case of a London Company taking over the water works in Bombay and starting a scheme of their own to give the inhabitants a larger supply of water than they now have, the advantage of the experience gained in London and elsewhere in supplying a large city with water. The Corporation of Bombay could easily avoid the faults that have been found in the working of water companies in London and elsewhere, and could regulate the details of supply on better principles for Bombay than exist elsewhere. For these reasons, and some others that need not now be brought forward, I think Dr. Blaney is too much in a hurry in condemning the project set on foot by capitalists in London for supplying water to Bombay.

But Dr. Blaney has entirely overlooked the very interesting and important fact that capitalists in England are ready to invest their money in public works in India. Capital is what the Bombay Municipality wants, and for the first time in the municipal history of Bombay an English company proposes to spend English capital on a project which, if carried out with ordinary prudence, promises to confer very considerable benefits on the people of Bombay.

Dr. Blaney also seems not to have perceived that the Bombay Municipality must ultimately gain very much by attracting the notice of capitalists at home. There is no reason whatever, why the Corporation of Bombay should not borrow all the money they want in London, and in that way put an end to the present very barbarous system of borrowing money for municipal purposes. When I see the monthly notices in the public papers, that the sum of Rs. 43,000 has been paid into Her Majesty's Treasury on account of principal and interest on money borrowed by the Municipality from Government, I am shocked at this waste of the rate payers money and opportunities of borrowing money on advantageous terms that the Municipality thus deliberately throws away. By borrowing in London the whole of that total of about Rs. 43,000 might be every month saved to the rate payers, and I need not draw attention to the good purposes to which the money might be devoted.

I have written enough for the present; my object is to point out that we should hail with pleasure the proposals of English capitalists to embark in useful enterprizes in this country. To quarrel with them because they are selfish or disposed to look after their own interests alone is not to act prudently. I for one am delighted to welcome the London company and hope to live to see their "Tansa" project carried out, and further I hope the time is not very distant when the Corporation of Bombay will borrow money upon true financial principles, and give up for ever the present wretched Marwaree system of borrowing.

PROGRESS.

THE PROPOSED BOMBAY WATER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In laying their demands for a concession of the Bombay water works before the Marquis of Salisbury, it was only reasonable to expect that the proposed Water Company would offer a reason for their application. And this reason they appear to have had no difficulty in finding. During the recent local discussions regarding the extension of our water-supply, one of the reasons given for choosing the Toolsee project, was that its execution was within the financial means of the Corporation, and, that by adopting this scheme, a system of surface drainage could also be executed. It is upon this evidence that the proposed Water Company arrived at the conclusion that the Corporation was unable to "provide funds for the largest "(water) schemes," and that it had avowed its inability to do so. It is here assumed that the city is impoverished for funds, that it is in a state of insolvency, and that the people are suffering for the want of an extension of water-supply which can be provided in no other way except with the funds of a public company. There is no doubt in my own mind that this is the view of the case that presented itself to the Secretary of State on perusing the application of the proposed Water Company. Lord Salisbury is well acquainted with the financial dogma that all great works in India should, if possible, be executed with English capital, and the Bombay water works might have seemed to his Lordship to be one of these works. As a matter of fact, however, the Corporation of the city of Bombay is in no need of capital attracted in the way proposed by the Water Company. It is true that the Corporation can only undertake the execution of large and expensive works by loans: no city can execute its most important works out of current revenue. But it does not follow that because loans are required for these works that the city requiring them is in a state of helpless insolvency: indeed if it were so the proposed Water Company would be fetching its capital into a bad market. The best proof that neither the Corporation nor the people of Bombay are in insolvent circumstances is to be found in the demands of the Water Company itself. That Company is content to take the powers of raising a water revenue conferred by the existing Municipal Act, to invest a million and a half of capital in water works, and with the astuteness of keen speculators, they see their way to making what they would probably describe to their friends as "a sound "investiment." With this prominent fact before them—a fact upon which their calculations of profit were based—the Company does not hesitate to inform the Secretary of State that the Corporation of Bombay has avowed its inability to execute what the Company consider to be necessary extensions of the water works of the city. Looking to these facts is it too much to say that the projected Water Company stands convicted out of its own mouth of inconsistency as regards the financial condition of the Corporation, and of misinterpreting the water requirements of the people. If loans are necessary for the execution of important local works, is not the Corporation at liberty to apply to Government for such loans? All that is required is to show Government the necessity of such works and the means and manner of liquidating the loans. The loans could only be secured if the city could satisfactorily show that its finances were in a healthy condition. It has never yet been shown that the Corporation is unable to provide the means for any necessary work. It is true all the world over that towns and cities can only execute some necessary works by making some sacrifices, by asking the people to bear some unusual burden of taxation; and this is all that is true of Bombay. I need not trouble your readers about the arguments for and against an *octroi* duty, nor about the doctrine laid down by some of our local economists that *octroi* is legitimate only when the finds thus raised are required for the execution of great and expensive works. My arguments have nothing to do with systems of taxation, and whether an *octroi* income is righteous or unrighteous, the question as regards the solvency of the Corporation remains untouched whatever system of taxation is adopted.

In arriving at a decision as to the particular water project that should be selected for Bombay, a good deal was said about the financial condition of the city *for* the Corporation, while the Corporation really said nothing about its own financial condition. Certain local expression of opinion as to the poor condition of trade, the reduced means of the people, and the difficulties that would overtake the rate-payers if the existing taxation was increased, were seized upon by the projected Water Company as forming, if not good grounds, at least plausible reasons, for demanding of the Secretary of State a concession of our water works. Now I would venture to observe that these expressions of local opinion about the financial circumstances of the people of Bombay were only *opinions* after all, and opinions that were not shared in by everybody; but, however local opinion may have been divided on this matter, even the opinions of the timorous and those who held increased taxation in utter horror, were never meant to convey what the Water Company chose to assume and to misrepresent—namely, "the "avowed inability of the Corporation to "provide funds for the largest (water) schemes." I maintain that the Corporation was quite prepared "to provide funds for the largest "scheme" of water supply that the city really required. The question falls naturally to be asked in this place—who made the proposed Water Company—the far of men in London—the judges of the water necessities off this city? If the men entrusted by law with the responsibilities of providing the city with water do not know what the city wants, how can those know who are living thousands of miles away? The only answer that need be given to this question is that the projected Water Company traded upon the oft used assumption that the people who live in India are mostly fools. But I would ask seriously what data the Water Company had to go upon when they came to the decision that Bombay required Tansa and did not want Toolsee? The Toolsee project has passed through the fire of a trenchant criticism, and has had the most severe handling at the hands of all sorts of people; of Engineers with a hobby and Engineers without a hobby, to say nothing of unprofessional critics with and without "bees in their "bonnets," and as yet Toolsee stands upon its legs requiring only the final decision of Government for completing the project. Apart, however, from the purely Engineering merits of the Toolsee scheme, I am prepared to assert that if it had been shown to the satisfaction of the Town Council and the Corporation that nothing less than the execution of Tansa would satisfy the water necessities of the city, the Town Council and the Corporation would have proceeded at once to provide for the finance of the scheme. Not one member of the Town Council believed that, in adopting the Toolsee scheme, a half measure was being prepared for submission to the Corporation.

The reason given by the proposed Water Company for taking over the Bombay water works "in perpetuity—" namely, that the Corporation had avowed its inability to provide funds for the largest schemes of water-supply, is worthless. As a matter of fact the Corporation never made any such avowal and was always prepared to do its duty. If the Toolsee scheme receives the sanction of Government, and after it is executed the Corporation finds that there is a scarcity of water anywhere in the city, I have no doubt that a still further extension of the water-supply will be duly made. According to the evidence before us at present at least 300,000 of the population resort to the free dipping-wells, stand-pipes, and fountains, for their household supply, and if they have some times to wait a little time to get it they get it nevertheless, and as much as they want in most of the districts even at this season of the year. The object of the Corporation in executing Toolsee is to give not only more water but a quicker supply all over the town. The onus of proof that these 300,000 persons will come for 40 or 45 gallons per head, and fetch it from the dipping wells, whenever it is available, rests upon them. At present in a great majority of instances one woman fetches the household supply for about five persons. Just imagine poor Baleebai making about forty trips a day to a stand-pipe with her water-pot. It is true the proposed Water Company do not contemplate any such absurdity (on the contrary, their conceit is to sell the water to Bappoo and Ballee as the publician sells beer, and if they can succeed in securing the concession of our water works, they will endeavour to screw all the money they can out of the 300,000 poor of Bombay. Having done that they will complete their balance sheet by demanding payment for their water of all house-owners on whose premises water is laid the maximum rate of one rupee per thousand gallons allowed by the Municipal Act.

I have perhaps said enough about this proposed Water Company to convince everybody that their impudent application to hold a giant like grip upon our water and a no less tight hold upon our pockets should be rejected as totally opposed to municipal progress and to the spirit of the age. We don't want joint stockery and jobbery of this kind amongst us, and strong in the righteousness of our cause we will succeed in putting it down. But if I snuff out the proposal of the Water Company to take charge of our water interests and divide amongst themselves a good share of our hard earnings, I don't think I should dismiss them without pointing out how they may be useful to India and realize their financial expectations in another and more honourable way. In Tansa there is a power of wealth, a hidden treasure. The cost of coal, as a motive power, is liable to vast fluctuations; steam machinery is expensive and deteriorates; buildings for steam machinery are costly, skilled mechanical supervision is also expensive. Water, as a motive power, is not only what mechanics call a sweeter, steadier power, but one that requires little or none of the permanent expenses of steam. Cotton factories may or may not have been overdone in Western India, but whether they are or are not too numerous there is plenty of room for factories worked by water power. The competition between steam and water power in India will come because it must come and nothing, not all the mill-owners in India can prevent it. The life or death of an industry in which competition is a factor depends upon the difference of 5 per cent or even 3 per cent, and this difference is essentially on the side of economy. The question between steam and water power is by no means the same in India as in England; India has its water, England its coal; that which is indigenous must succeed. If this is true let the Water Company go on by all means; the power is at its hand in Tansa, the G. I. P. Railway at Atgaum is only 4 miles distant from the reservoir and the factories could be built on the verge of the line itself. Having used the water for purposes of power in competition with factories worked by steam power, and after having extracted from it a higher profit than any steam factory could show, the water will be available for agricultural purposes. A large tract of rice and sugar-cane country is available at the lower levels for irrigation during the 6 dry months of the year: add to this that the Corporation of Bombay will be ready to supply a manure to the honest value of four or five lacs of rupees a year—a manure that will yield the Company a return equal to 10 times the first cost—and I think the Water Company will have abundant room for chuckling over their luck and laughing at the steam factories whose water as well as coal must be paid for at a pretty high rate. As a finish to the picture let me say that as the proposed Water Company contemplated the supply of water to "Tanna, Bhewndy or any other towns and villages" in their vicinity, they would have an abundance of water for this purpose if they could prevail upon Tanna to make a conduit for the purpose.

I hope, Sir, that none of your readers will think I am now writing in a strain of irony about the projects of a Tansa Water Company. Let me assure them that having given the subject much consideration, and having posted myself up to date in regard to the cotton industry of Western India both in respect of water, steam, and also agriculture, I feel myself entitled to urge the claims of Tansa for the purposes I have named. The calculations for running factories with both steam and water power are at hand, and my suggestion is worth an earldom to the proposed Water Company. If that Company has mistaken its vocation in wishing to take charge of our water works, it has now the power of turning defeat into victory by undertaking works which are useful and beneficent in themselves, and which will surely turn out highly profitable to every *bona fide* investor of capital.

It may be necessary for the poor of Bombay to use more water than they do at present, but the transfer of our water works to a public company would assuredly not secure but defeat that very desirable object, by raising the price of water to the price of beer.—Yours, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 4th June.

THE WATER SUPPLY TO THE SHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have followed and perused with great interest the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce, Dr. Gray and our Municipal Executive with regard to the questioned purity of the water supplied to the shipping, but although I knew from the beginning that there was no real cause for the alarm manifested by the Chamber of Commerce, and that the water from the Crawford Market to the Carnac Bunder supply-pipe was condemned by Dr. Gray on the basis of results yielded by a test which I have always regarded as extremely unsatisfactory, still I have been reluctant for several reasons to bring my name prematurely into the discussion of the subject, especially as I was confident that our able Health Officer would not fail to take proper steps to re-assure our merchants and the public about the purity of this all-important element of life.

The correspondence which you publish in to-day's issue will no doubt prove to the satisfaction of the public that sewage contamination does not occur within our supply-pipes, and a comparison of the analysis of the water drawn from the Carnac Bunder supply-pipe made by Dr. Gray, and those made by Dr. Lyon in 1871 of the water taken direct from the lake, gives us the comfortable assurance that the water as deliverred now from the Carnac Bunder supply-pipe is even better and purer than was the water in the lake Anno 1871, taking the proportion of chlorine and albumenoid ammonia as a standard to go by.

But the scientific public would nevertheless consider it very desirable to have an explanation why our Vehar water must be considered wholesome and sufficiently pure for domestic purposes, (in fact very few cities can boast of such a pure supply of water as the experience of the past and present and the statistic tables of our Health Officer *proves* the Vehar water-supply to be) and notwithstanding contains more than double the quantity of albumenoid ammonia which is looked upon in England as the standard of good drinkable water.

Anything which throws light upon this subject you will, no doubt, consider sufficiently important to give it full publication, and as the question has received my attention for some time past, I will attempt to give you an explanation of this curious phenomenon as far as I have investigated it.

"Albumenoid ammonia" you will please bear in mind is a term which expresses to us, chemists, the amount of nitrogen which organic matter in water yields up in the state of ammonia by decomposition and distillation with alkaline permanganate.

Now, although any definite organic substance will yield under *precisely the same circumstances* a stable amount or percentage of its nitrogen by treatment with alkaline permanganate, yet different substances of organic nature will yield up different proportions of their nitrogen.

That is to say, a sample of water may contain organic substances which will yield up 60 per cent. of their nitrogen when treated with permanganate, while other water containing, precisely the same quantity of organic *matter*, but of a different nature, will show an excess on account of the organic matter yielding 80 or 90 per cent. of its nitrogen.

And even water from the same source will yield different quantities of albumenoid ammonia, if one sample is analyzed when freshly drawn and another allowed to stand for some days before it is taken in hand, for organic matter, especially when suspended in water, is constantly changing its nature.

I have got our best authorities in analytical chemistry at my back when stating that the results of the "albumenoid ammonia test" can only be relied upon for comparison when we are quite sure that the nitrogenous organic matter in water is *uniform in its nature*, and it is the outspoken opinion of Fresenius, Sutton, and others that the numerical results of this test cannot be relied upon, and that *a good water could not be condemned by it*, while bad water will not escape detection.

To speak hypothetically, the organic matter found present in the waters of England and other countries enjoying a moderate climate will yield up, when treated with alkaline permanganate, say 30 per cent. of its nitrogen, while the organic matter present in the waters of India or other tropical countries, being, as no one will contest, of and entirely different nature, will yield up, say 80 or 90 per cent of its nitrogen, and while 0 08 of albumenoid ammonia per million is the limit standard of England, 0·32 or 0·40 may be the limit standard for India, and thus can we explain that we are still in the land of the living while drinking water which contains from 0·12 to 0·18 grains of albumenoid ammonia per million.—Yours &c.

EUGENE C. SCHROITKY G. C. U. G.

Bombay, 4th June.

THE DELAYS OF JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am the individual referred to in the article in your paper of the 3rd instant, as having been "cut" by a Bombay Judge for writing a letter which was published in a Bombay paper reflecting on his conduct as a Judge. I beg to say that I am not aware that any such letter has ever been published.

I do not deny that I (and I believe every other solicitor and barrister in Bombay is of the same opinion) have for years past thought that the habit which several of our Judges have fallen into of putting off delivering their judgments for months, and in some instances for years, after the suits have been heard, was one which often caused much misery to suitors, was a source of great annoyance and pecuniary loss both to the barristers and solicitors, and led to all kinds of rascality in the way of the concocting of sham settlements and false conveyances, &c.

I do not deny also that I have done what I could to get the press to take up the subject and try to have the grievance remedied. I had such confidence in our Judges that I was of opinion that if some of the results of their delay were brought to their notice, they would be the first to admit that the complaint was well founded, and that such a state of things ought no longer to exist. I had not the slightest fear of being "marked" by any of them if they came to know what my views were, and, therefore, made no secret of them.

I have the greatest respect for the learned Judges of our High Court, and no one knows better than I do how hard they are obliged to work. All I contend for is, that we have a right to insist on their giving their decisions within a reasonable time (say a few weeks) after the cases have been tried.

THE SOLICITOR REFERRED TO BY YOU.

5th June.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It does indeed seem about time that you should take up the question of the Bombay High Court! The condition of business on the Original Side, is such that any poor Mofussil Moonsiff, with his file in the same state would be incontinently dismissed the service with the full approbation of the Chief Justice, who apparently is too short-sighted so see the beam in his own eye!

If H. E. the Governor of Bombay were not, as it is asserted he is, horribly afraid of the Chief Justice, if the Supreme Court in Calcutta, or the Home Secretary there, did what is expected of them a Special Commission would be promptly appointed which would overhaul the High Court, as every Moonsiff's Court is annually overhauled and expose the shortcomings of the Judges or of the Court's ministerial officers. What on earth is the Law Society about that it does not protect itself and its clients from wrongs such as are described in the public prints? Oh! if I were in the flesh, I would enjoy nothing better than to lead a crusade, as I did of old, against idleness, procrastination, red tape and official rapacity.

However I will be with you in the spirit.

GRIDLEY'S GHOST.

Sewree Cemetery, 6th June.

BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 5TH JUNE.

THE elephant fight and sports came off this morning and were a great success. Over 10,000 persons were present at the spectacle. Every wall and housetop in the vicinity of the arena was crowded with natives, and the stands and terraces of the arena itself were a thick living mass of humanity. Even the branches of the trees adjacent were crowded. Never since the accession of Mulharrao to the *gadee* has such a large gathering of natives assembled to witness these strange and truly Oriental sports. H. H. the Gaekwar was present, as was also Jumnabace, who witnessed the sports from an upper room which was closely guarded and screened. Sir Richard Meade accompanied His Highness the Gaekwar and Tarabai, and placed them in front on the grand stand of the arena. A large assemblage of officers were present, including Colonel Thompson, Commanding the Forces, Colonel Nuttall, Mr. Richey, Colonel Coles, Surgeon-Major Boustead, Colonel Hanson, Major Daubeney, Dr. Stock, Dr. Sharpe, Captain Coles, Lieutenant Thackwell, Major Watts, Lieutenant Reilly, Colonel Davis, Captain Jackson, Captain Morse, Captain Colvin, and many others.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

DHARWAR, 1st JUNE.

A MOST daring and very high-handed robbery occurred the night before last in the new town of Hooblee. Between the hours of twelve and one o'clock on the night in question a gang numbering 60 to 70 budmashes armed with hatchets and clubs marched in a procession bearing torches in front up to the house of an invalid merchant named Gursee Dappa. After surrounding the house they knocked at the door and demanded admittance. This being refused they commenced hacking at the door. It took them fully half an hour to effect an entrance. The screams from the female occupants of the house aroused the adjoining neighbours, who soon collected to the number of about one hundred. They, however, were kept at bay by the robbers who began pelting stones at them and threatening to cut down the first man who attempted to come to the rescue. A police chowkey is barely two hundred yards from the house. It seems that the policemen on hearing the row made off at full speed in the opposite direction. The robbers effected an entrance into the house, and after looting all the jewellery and money to the value of Rs. 7 000, they quietly left. An hour after all was over the police put in an appearance. They gave chase to the budmashes; in fact they are chasing them still. It is said that the police had a hand in the affair. Captain Hay, the Superintendent of Police, was out yesterday investigating the matter, but with what result I have not yet learnt. Three well known characters have been taken up on suspicion.

No sign of the great monsoon as yet, and this is very fortunate for the cottonwallas. The cotton season being a month late the push to get the cotton to the coast is very great. Talk about Mr Pitcher's carts carrying six bales of cotton along the fine roads in Bombay, on the road from Hooblee to Carwar, a distance of 103 miles, with steep inclines on the ghauts, you can see thousands of carts with six bales in each of them, dragged along by weary, starved and sickly looking small bullocks. Carts with good bullocks carry seven bales.

BOMBAY.

DRUNKENNESS.—There were unusually few cases of this description at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, all the culprits being low caste natives.

ACCIDENT.—A child was knocked down in the native town yesterday by a bullock, one of two which were drawing a cart. The child was fortunately uninjured.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—There were no cases of any public importance at this Court on Saturday last, there being indeed very little business of any kind transacted at either of the Courts.

THE Chief Justice, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Green, and Mr. C. E. Fox, Commissioner, High Court, returned to Bombay on Saturday by the morning train from Matheran.

LODGE "CYRUS."—The youngest Parsee Lodge in Bombay, Lodge "Cyrus," has been very lucky this year in electing as its Master a gentleman of position, ability, and experience, Bro. Jehangir Rustomjee Mody.

ILLICIT LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee, a liquor seller, was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, on Saturday last, for having committed a breach of his license, by selling less than a dozen quart bottles of brandy, between sunset and sunrise.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Last fortnight we recorded the munificent gift of Rs. 1,000 made by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir to the library, and now we learn that it has been fortunate enough in obtaining a present of Rs. 500 from Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee Setna.

WILFUL DISOBEDIENCE.—Charles Case, a seaman belonging to the ship Sea Flower, was charged with this offence on Saturday last, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. His Worship dismissed the case as the man had merely refused to work cargo, which he was not bound to do, having engaged on board as sail-maker.

THE SUPPOSED CONVERT TO MAHOMEDANISM.—The rumour that a European named Kerr had lately become a Mahomedan in Bombay, which a Madras paper gave publicity to some time ago, is we learn unfounded. No European has been received at any of the Mosques, the last Bombay convert being, we believe, Mrs. Lennon, whose story is so well known to our readers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at Nowrojee Hill on the 4th instant, on the body of a man who was killed under the following circumstances. The deceased was engaged on a stage, drilling a hole in some rock for the purpose of blasting it, when a heavy piece of rock or stone, fell from above, and striking the stage, precipitated the deceased upon the rocks below, a height of 25 feet. A verdict was returned of accidental death.

MR. D'ARCY READ.—This gentleman has, we regret to learn, been seriously ill during the past two or three days. We trust soon to hear of his recovery. On Saturday night the pavilion was crowded to excess by those who had assembled to honour the occasion of his benefit which we need hardly say was in every respect a perfect success. Mr. Read has announced his intention of giving a "drawing room performance" at his new bungalow at Grant Road, and has asked the amateurs of Bombay to assist him in giving dramatic and other performances.

AT a meeting of the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited, held at No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass in the chair, the following resolutions were passed. 1st. That the accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874, be passed and confirmed. 2nd. That the retiring Directors be re-elected for this year, and that Mr. Vullubdass Valjee be elected a Director in the room of Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee deceased. 3rd. That Messrs. Framjee Jamsetjee and Treboovandass Venedass be appointed auditors. 4th. The Secretaries then explained to the meeting that the yarn has all been sold at advantageous rates in Madras as compared with the present ruling prices in Bombay. It was then resolved that the secretary be authorized to send the yarn to any other place or places whenever they deem it advantageous for the company.

TIMELY RESCUE FROM DEATH.—On Tuesday last, a Hindoo child, about three years of age, fell into a tank in the compound of Mr. Dwarkadass' mill, near the Byculla railway station. It was taken out apparently lifeless, and was considered as dead. Mr. Ardeshir Ookerjee, first class engineer, England, who was at this time in a bungalow in the same compound, on observing that the child was left as dead by its parents, undertook, in defiance of the prejudices of a large number of persons who had gathered together, to try if he could do anything to save the child. He rubbed the body for more than three quarters of an hour, when some signs of vitality appeared from the child's attempting to breathe. He immediately afterwards gave medicine to the child, which appeared much relieved and quite out of danger. But for Mr. Ardeshir's presence of mind and praiseworthy conduct, the child might have been burnt or buried alive.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of an old mendicant, named Babboo Govind, who was killed near the Mahim station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The deceased was running along the line chasing a goat which belonged to him, when a train coming up, he was struck by the footboard of the carriage next the engine, and knocked down. The deceased lingered for some days but ultimately died in hospital. A verdict was returned to the effect that death was caused by fracture of the ribs occasioned by his having been accidentally knocked down by a train.—On the 3rd instant, an inquest was held on the body of Khundoo Mulloo, a labourer who had been working at the new Musjid Bunder station on the G. I. P. Railway. The deceased was crossing the line, and was about to jump on to the platform out of the way of an approaching train, when he missed his footing and was struck by the engine which threw him some 10 or 15 feet away. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

GEORGE SEXTON SENT TO JAIL.—Yesterday George Sexton was found guilty by Col. G. O. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate, of selling spirituous liquor to Private Brooks and Carry, police of Her Majesty's 2-15th Regiment, under Section 21 of Act III. of 1867 and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It appears that the convicted had a gingerbeer shop, and was in the habit of selling, clandestinely, spirituous liquor to the soldiers of the regiments stationed at Poona. On the 19th ultimo, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, Provost Sergeant Warmington, in company with his two regimental police, Privates Carry and Brooks, proceeded to the convicted, and gave private Brooks annas eight to purchase spirits. Private Brooks and Carry went there and asked an European waiter whether they could purchase liquor, and the waiter pointed out the room in which liquor was sold. The convicted, Sexton, was in the room at the time, and received the eight annas and poured from a bottle liquor into two tumblers, when Sergeant Warmington entered the room and found that Private Carry had a tumbler in his hand containing liquor, and another tumbler was on the counter with Private Brooks' hand on it. Sergeant Warmington took the tumbler out of Private Brooks' hand, when the convicted tried to upset the contents of the tumbler, which however he did not succeed in doing. He then pushed the Sergeant to the other end of the room, still endeavouring to get from him the tumbler telling him, "I will first be killed before I allow the tumbler to be taken out of my house." The Sergeant, with the assistance of the Police, privates Brooks and Carry, made his escape from the house with the tumbler containing the liquor While the Sergeant was making his escape the convicted Sexon, called out for his gang, who were soon on the spot with bludgeons in their hands; but Sergeant Warmington made his escape and kept the tumbler in the quarter-guard of the regiment, and reported the matter to the chief constable, Mr. D. Smith. Privates Brooks and Carry were in the meantime surrounded by the mob called "Georgey's gang," or George Sexton's gang. Private Brooks was struck on the face and on the head by some members of the gang. Private Carry was also struck on the chest and head. Both of these regimental police made their escape.—*Poona Observer*, June 5.

THE POSTAL ROBBERY CASE.

WE learn from a reliable source that the man who detected the peon, who committed the thefts in this case, on the complaint being made by Mr. Addis, was the head inspector, Mr. Babajee Dhondba; and neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Culpin (police constable) as we were at first led to believe. Mr. Babajee, we are informed, while superintending the clerks of the Sorting Department, found a letter addressed to Mrs. Addis, which he told the sorter to put in the Malabar Hill sorting case. On Monday, the 31st ultimo, in the presence of Mr. Taylor who is in charge of the division, Mr. Babajee questioned the peon as to whether he had delivered the letter, or not. Suspecting that he had not delivered it from the faltering, and conflicting answers he gave. The aid of the police was sought and obtained, with the results already made public. The peon having been examined exposed his guilt, and then volunteered to point out the place, where he had concealed the letters.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPT from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th ultimo, requesting that a verandah be added to the Customs and Bunder Fees chowkey at the Apollo Bay Reclamation and four benches be provided for the convenience of the cotton muccadums.

The Acting Chief Engineer estimates the cost of these additions at Rs. 96.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th ultimo, requesting sanction to the employment of three police detectives for a period of one month with a view to prevent petty thefts at the Town Custom House Bunder.

The Chairman has authorized the Traffic Manager to obtain the services of these men.

Resolution.—To be sanctioned.

Read letter from Thomas Ormiston, Esq., stating that the Secretary of State has approved of the forms of advertisement for the masonry (No. 1 Contract) of the Elphinstone Dock and forwarding a copy of the *Times*, dated 13th ultimo, in which the advertisement had appeared for the first time.

Resolution.—Government should be informed of the receipt of the letter and the contents thereof, and that the Trustees propose to at once advertise the contract No. 1 in the principal newspapers throughout India.

The contract to be advertised as early as practicable in the principal papers at the several Presidencies.

ITINERANT TRADERS.

THE itinerant traders in the Punjab created throughout India not many months ago considerable sensation. After enquiries had been made it was found that there was really no reason to suppose that they were any other than traders, but their mode of doing business attracted the attention of the Government, chiefly out of its paternal solicitude for the welfare of the simple-minded cultivators, with whom these Punjab cloth-sellers usually deal. Their trade is confined chiefly to the sale of English cloth at 25 per cent. above ordinary prices, but they do not demand cash payments being content to wait for some time for their money. Official reports have been made to the Punjab Government by the magistrates of a number of districts in the Punjab with the object of finding out what consequences followed this system of trading, which is said to be quite new. The traders are Mahomedans numbering about 1,000, from Guzerat, Nowshera, or Sealkote. One firm at Umballa sold them three years ago, cloth to the value of Rs. 10,000, a small sum which is now probably very much increased. They have not been trading longer that five or six years, but the villagers, though surprised at first that they were not asked for money, have found the plan of having the cloth brought to them more convenient than going a distance to buy it themselves and then having to pay cash for all they buy. The cases of extortion do not appear to be numerous though occasional disputes occur, when the opposing forces perhaps try conclusions with stronger weapons than arguments. There is really nothing very remarkable in this system of carrying on petty trading, and probably it is not so new as some of the Punjab officials seem to imagine, nor is it probably confined to the selling of cloth only; other articles which cultivators or villagers may want are most likely supplied to them in a similar manner, and have been so for some time past. Neither is trade of this sort, which is conducted entirely on credit, confined to the Punjab, the necessities of cultivators and villagers do not vary much in any part of India. We may accept as true the statements made by the *Delhi Gazette* in an article on this particular point, in which occurs the following paragraph:—"We are surprised Government officials are not aware of a similar system, regarding the sale and purchase of bullocks, being in existence in certain districts of the N. W. P. and Bengal. There are traders who annually visit these districts with 100 to 200 pairs of bullocks, in the beginning of the rainy season, when agriculturists purchase according to their requirements, and stipulate to pay the debt after the harvest in April. Sometimes the payment of the debt extends over a period of two or more years, but instalments are invariably paid after harvest. For instance, an agriculturist selects a pair of plough bullocks, which could be procured for Rs. 16, if the money was forthcoming, but as he promises to pay in two years, the trader charges Rs. 6 interest till the first instalment is paid and Rs. 3 till the second, that is, a total of Rs. 25." It is said that these traders have sometimes given out that they are authorized by Government to introduce this new system, but they must have made this statement for the purpose of forcing their trade and probably from no other motive. The Punjab Government are, however, determined to watch the movements of the traders, and the police have accordingly received instructions to note their behaviour, but there does not appear to be any reason for supposing that they have any other object in view than selling their wares at a profit, and they have sufficient confidence in their customers in the villages they visit to sell them cloths on credit extending over several months. They will, no doubt, be able to pursue their trade for some time to come, for the want of money among the class with whom they deal will give them advantages over those who demand cash in payment of their goods, which, with prudent management, they can retain for a long time to come.

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IMPORTANT CASE OF A FORGED WILL.

PARVUTTIBAI WIDOW vs. MOORARJEE GOCULDASS, KESSOWJEE TOOLSEYDASS AND COOVURJEE LILLADHUR.

At the High Court on the 30th April, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment in this case as follows:—

This is a suit brought by Parvuttibai, widow of the late Anundjee Meghjee, to recover Government promissory notes and cash, of the value of about Rs. 18,000, which the three defendants admittedly, in the lifetime of one Goculdass Wittuldass recovered on his behalf in Bombay, and constituted themselves trustees of those moneys for him. Goculdass died intestate in June 1873, and was succeeded in his property by his childless widow, Sakurbai, who had died of dysentery, at Porebunder, on the 2nd of September 1873, the defendants—or at least the first and third defendants, for the 2nd defendant has taken no part whatever in these proceedings—in their written statement deny that Sakurbai died intestate, and without making any disposition of her property; but, on the contrary, they say that she did dispose of the whole of the said property by her will bearing the date the 24th August 1873 whereby she gave way the whole of the said property in charity, and those two defendants—the first and the third—further state and submit that the plaintiff is not the heir of the said Sakurbai, the plaintiff being the sister of the intestate Goculdass Wittuldass, and that she is not entitled to maintain the suit against those defendants, and that the same ought to be dismissed with costs. The main question for determination, and to which the evidence is mainly pointed, is whether the document alleged to have been executed by Sakurbai at Porebunder on the 24th of August 1873, was the genuine will of that lady, or whether it was not a forgery—a forgery concocted by the principal witness for the defendants, her own brother, Canjee Lilladhur, and supported, if it be a forgery, by the evidence of several witnesses who came to speak to that point. Now, before I proceed to consider the facts relating to the alleged execution of this document, considerable light may be obtained by a consideration of what took place many months previous, and especially with reference to the hoondi for Rs.10,000, drawn on the 9th of January 1872, as one side says by the orders of Goculdass himself, and as the other side allege, drawn at the dictation of Canjee at the time when Goculdass was out of his mind; and also to the consideration that two other sums of money in March 1872, were taken away from the firm or place of business of Goculdass and deposited with Canjee's firm at Porebunder. Now, the evidence upon this point, like almost all the evidence we have in this Court, is conflicting. Both sides, however, are agreed that Goculdass for some considerable time before his death, was subject to occasional fits of insanity. Now, the first point to be noticed is that I consider it to be proved by satisfactory evidence that Canjee was not on good terms with Goculdass. The plaintiff, Parvuttibai, who gave her evidence in a manner which impressed the Court very favourably, was clear upon that point. She said Canjee Lilladhur and Goculdass were not on good terms with each other. Canjee, as we learn from the evidence of the principal mehta, resided in a house only 15 or 20 houses away from that in which this will is alleged to have been executed. Now, that statement of the plaintiff as to these two men not being on good terms with one another, is corroborated by the evidence of the principal mehta, Chutterbhooj, who was examined *de bene esse*, and cross-examined at very considerable length in the Prothonotary's office upstairs in December and January last, and the importance of whose evidence was considered so great that the learned counsel who conducted the case for the plaintiff said in his address to the Court, that he should be sent for to come down, and accordingly did so. Chutterbhooj Anundjee who, at all events upon this part of the case, I see no reason whatever to throw any discredit upon, or to distrust his evidence, corroborated the evidence of his mistress Parvuttibai, the plaintiff. He said that he entered the service of Goculdass in 1927—that is 1870-71—he was the principal mehta, and what he stated in answer to questions from the Court, he was examined in Court here, in the course of the present month—was this—that Goculdass was not on good terms with Canjee, he would not say anything to Canjee to his face, but behind his back he used to say he was annoyed at his coming, and in the course of his evidence taken *de bene esse* upstairs, Chutterbhooj had in substance, said the same thing. He said Goculdass did not know that Canjee was looking after his business during his illness, "I did not tell Goculdass that Canjee used to come, I do not know whether Goculdass knew or not. When he came to his senses, he used to say don't let him come. I swear by Shreejee that it was not by Goculdass' directions that I consulted Canjee." I take it therefore that this fact may be taken as proved by the evidence of those two witnesses whose evidence on that point I see no reason whatever to doubt. We may take it at the opening of the case, therefore, that Canjee was not on good terms with his brother-in-law, Goculdass. Now, the first transaction which it is necessary to allude to, is the transaction of the drawing of the hoondi of Rs. 10,000, in the handwriting of Chutterbhooj, the mehta—a hoondi drawn upon a then debtor of Goculdass Wittuldass, namely, Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay, which was subsequently, on presentation, dishonoured, and I dwell upon these early points because they appear to me to throw very considerable light upon the disputed facts, and that, for instance, of whether aye or no this will is or is not a forgery. Now, the account which Canjee himself gave of the drawing of this Rs. 10,000 hoondi was apparently plausible enough. He was at that time at Porebunder. He said that he was sitting with Goculdass, and that while there a letter from Moorarjee Goculdass' firm came, that he (Canjee) advised Goculdass to have that Rs. 10,000 hoondi drawn up, and "I told Goculdass that as there was a large sum due to him from Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay to the extent of Rs. 20,800, it was not proper that such a large sum should remain with him; and I told him that as he was in that state of health, it was not advisable to allow such a large sum to remain with one party, meaning Kessowjee Toolseydass, and I also told him that Kessowjee was largely indebted to the Durbar at Porebunder, and that as I considered Kessowjee was not in well-to-do circumstances, something should be recovered from him;" and that he himself had received private information as to the commercial position in which Kessowjee stood, "the fit was not on Goculdass when I told him that," and Goculdass assented to the proposition, and accordingly the Rs. 10,000 hoondi was drawn upon the said firm of Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay, in favour of Canjee's firm in Bombay of Lilladhur Pragjee & Co. Now, the account of the drawing of that hoondi given by Chutterbhooj Anundjee is a totally different one, and upon this part of the case, I think that Chutterbhooj Anundjee is the most trustworthy of the two, and his account, if true, shews that a gross fraud was perpetrated upon Goculdass while he was imbecile, as will be noticed from the following portions of his evidence upon that point. In answer to questions from the Court, Chutterbhooj said that Canjee asked Goculdass to sign that hoondi for Rs. 10,000, as well as another hoondi for Rs. 100, which was signed on the same day. "I was sitting outside and heard what passed. I heard what Canjee asked Goculdass to sign. Canjee first of all said, do you sign these hoondis and give them. Goculdass said why are the hoondis drawn—what are they about? Canjee said these are papers or letters, do you sign them." I confess that I believe that this is in substance what took place, and then the signature of Goculdass was obtained to three papers, he not understanding what those three papers were about. Then in answer to questions from the counsel for the defendants, he said; "I told Canjee to explain properly to Goculdass what the three documents were about, when Canjee remarked that Goculdass was mad, and not quite well enough to understand the documents, and I don't think it proper to explain them. I could not help doing this Canjee at that time was superintending the affairs of Goculdass." And a little further on, in answer to further questions from the Court, he said that "Goculdass when asked to sign the hoondi for Rs. 10,000, was stupid and stared at people, and was not in his proper senses." Now, I believe that that in substance is what took place, and it is corroborated by documentary evidence of a very remarkable character. In his *de bene esse* examination before the Prothonotary upstairs, Chutterbhooj stated in substance what I have already read as having stated in answer to questions from the Court. He then said that "Goculdass was out of his senses when Canjee asked me to draw a hoondi for Rs. 10,000, in the name of Goculdass Wittuldas, the amount to be stated as having been received from Lilladhur Pragjee" (Canjee Lilladhur's firm). Then he says, "I did so. I drew the hoondi on Kessowjee Toolseydass of Bombay, payable to the people of Lilladhur Pragjee. The hoondi was sent to Bombay. Goculdass came to his senses the day after this, and I told him what I had done, and by whose direction. He was angry. He asked me why I had done so He said 'the hoondi should be cancelled, write accordingly. He sent word to Kessowjee Toolseydass' shop at Porebunder that the hoondi was cancelled. When the hoondi was drawn, Canjee had not to my knowledge paid Rs. 10,000 to my master.' I think it is admitted (and it is perfectly clear) by Canjee's firm that they were not creditors of the drawer, Goculdass, in Porebunder where the hoondi was drawn; and it is also admitted that Goculdass was not indebted in any manner to Canjee's firm in Bombay. In fact Canjees statement, as I have already noticed, is that he did it for the purpose of getting the money, preserving the money, getting the money safe out of the firm of Kessowjee Toolseydass who then was in a shaky position, and who subsequently, some months after, failed." Now, that statement of Chutterbhooj is corroborated by the evidence of Kessowjee Toolseydass himself who takes no part whatever in these proceedings, who dissented from the other defendants in their determination to defend this suit. Kessowjee himself at the time of the drawing of this Rs. 10,000 hoondi was at Cutch Bhooj. He heard there, he says, from his firm of the drawing of this hoondi, and that he went soon afterwards to Porebunder where he remained four months, and where the evidence shews he was on terms of great familiarity and intimacy with Goculdass. Kessowjee himself said, "I went immediately after my return to Porebunder from Cutch Bhooj, and had a conversation with Goculdass about the hoondis. He spoke to me about his health. I asked him what was the matter with him. He said he did not know. He further said that while in that state of health, hoondis had been written, and that when he recovered he caused a letter to be written to give the hoondis back. He also asked me to write a letter to my moonim in Bombay to return the hoondis. I then asked him why he wished the hoondis to be sent back, and he said that he had never had an account in his life with the firm of Lilladhur Pragjee. I said as you please." and on Lilladhur Pragjee's people enquiring of him why his firm refused to accept the hoondis; he said that he had the instructions of the owner not to pay to them. We have therefore the evidence of the moonim Chutterbhooj, and the evidence of Kessowjee Toolseydass, that soon after this Rs. 10,000 hundi was drawn, Goculdass expressed to those persons his dislike at that having been drawn, alleging that it had been obtained from him while he was in an unconscious state. Now, there are four letters, the earliest of which in point of date is one relied upon by the defendants, dated the 16th of January 1872, and put in and marked No. 2, written just one week after the Rs. 10,000 hundi had been drawn, and which, in my opinion, was obtained from Goculdass at the time when he was under the influence of Canjee, and it is contradicted by subsequent letters. It is, however, relied upon by the defendants, and in this letter of the 16th January 1872, he (Goculdass) says, "one hundi for Rs. 10,000 has been drawn on you by me, the amount thereof has been debited by and received from Lilladhur Pragjee in whose name it has been drawn." Now, the evidence shows that that is utterly false, that no amount had been received from that firm either in Bombay or at Porebunder, and it is impossible that Goculdass wrote this letter when he was really in his senses. So far from his having received any money from Lilladhur Pragjee he never had, according to the evidence, any dealings with that firm at all, and I look upon that statement in this letter as strongly indicating that it was not a genuine letter written, or signed, or dictated by Goculdass when he was in full possession of his faculties. It is admitted that he went occasionally out of his mind, and I think, looking at the previous circumstance of the drawing of the Rs. 10,000 hundi, and to his conversation with Chutterbhooj Anundjee the very next day in which Goculdass expressed his dissatisfaction at its having been drawn, and also his conversation with Kessowjee Toolseydass as soon as the letter got to Porebunder from Cutch Bhooj, and also looking at the expressions contained in the other letters which I shall presently notice, I entertain no doubt whatever that that letter of the 16th January 1872 was obtained by Canjee for his own protection, and is not a genuine production of Goculdass written when he was in full possession of his faculties. The next letter is a very important one, and was admitted by Canjee when put into his hands at the trial, to be entirely in the handwriting of Goculdass—that is the letter of the 25th of January 1872 put in and marked as Exhibit C. The learned counsel in his reply said that he did not deny that that was signed by Goculdass; but on referring to the evidence of Canjee Lilladhur himself, I find he stated that the whole of that letter was in Goculdass's handwriting. "Letter shewn; the handwriting of that letter is Goculdass's." Now, this is what is called the letter of countermand, and being admittedly in the handwriting of Goculdass entirely, it is a very important document, and it corroborates very materially the account which I have already noticed, given by Chutterbhooj, and by Kessowjee Toolseydass, as to, Goculdass dissatisfaction at the fraud which had been played upon him through the instrumentality of Canjee. Now, this letter Exhibit C., is dated only a little more than a fortnight after this Rs. 10,000 hundi had been drawn, and was written from Porebunder by Goculdass Wittuldass, and addressed to Kessowjee Toolseydass.—"Do you be good enough to note one (piece of) intelligence as follows:—Letters were received from you before acknowledgments (of the receipt) thereof were written to you. Be pleased to be informed therefrom. Further the cause of (my) writing (this) is as follows:—I have drawn upon you from this place a hundi for Rs. 2,500; and I have sent (the same) under cover to Bhai Moorarjee Kursondass. Do you be good enough to accept and pay the said hundi." That although originally dishonoured was subsequently paid. It is admitted to be a genuine document. Chutterbhooj said that his master was in a sound state of mind in the morning when he wrote that, but afterwards he fell down in the course of the afternoon and became insensible. "And there was one (other) hundi drawn for Rs. 100: drawn upon you, and given to the Lagawarra [the person who collects the Laga or for the Sat Swaroop, or seven principal seats of the Maharajahs in India] of the Sat Swaroop. That too do you be pleased to accept and pay. The further cause of (my) writing (this) is as follows:—One hundi for Rs. 10,000, namely, ten thousand, has been drawn upon you, (the amount having been) deposited by (and received from) Th. (Thakar) Lilladhur Pragjee's Sons and Company. Don't you accept the said a 'hundi,' because it was drawn while I was in an unconscious state. Therefore don't you accept this hundi." The next letter also on the same subject is Exhibit D, a letter written on the 2nd of February 1872 in the handwriting of Chutterbhooj, and the signature Goculdass. It is addressed as before to Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay, and written from Porebunder. It says, "As regards my body, my body has been in a very insensible state [meaning, it is presumed, that he has been very ill since the date mentioned, and that his mental faculties have been disordered in consequence] since the 11th of Magsar Vudh (S. 1928, 7th January 1872)." That is two days before the Rs. 10,000 hundi was drawn, and one day after the Rs 2,500 hundi, which is admittedly a genuine document, was drawn. He proceeds "During this (time) my wife's brother Th. (Thakar) Canjee Lilladhur threatened my man, and got him to draw one hundi for Rs 10,000 (was) deposited by (and received from) Th. (Thakar) Lilladhur Pragjee, and in my unconscious state, having stated it to be a letter obtained (my) signature (to it). I signed it while in an unconscious state'. This strikingly corroborates the evidence given by Chutterbhooj Anundjee." "The said hundi has been drawn upon you. Having received the said hundi you are not to accept it at all. In order that the hundi might not be accepted, one letter was addressed to you before, it is in my handwriting" He is evidently alluding to the letter of the 22nd January 1872. "However, I also again write and inform you as follows:—Don't you through oversight or mistake accept the said hundi for Rs. 10,000, because that party" that is, Canjee Lilladhur, "wants to eat up (*i.e.* appropriate) my money. Therefore, whenever on my behalf Bhai Kessowjee Toolseydass may write any (letter) in his own handwriting, then you are to accept the hundi drawn by me. Otherwise you are not to accept (the same). This letter I, of my free will and pleasure, have written to you. Do you be pleased to act according to the same." Now, the third letter which also states his dissatisfaction at the manner in which he had been treated with reference to this Rs. 10,000 hundi, is a letter put in late in the case—it is the letter of the 10th February 1872 from Goculdass to Moorarjee Cursondass, in whose favour I rather think the Rs 2,500 hundi had been drawn. Now, it appears to me to be contrary to the probabilities in the case to suppose that these three last letters were written when he was acting under the influence of Kessowjee Toolseydass. Kessowjee Toolseydass, it will be recollected, remained at Porebunder for four months, and he says he returned to Bombay in Chytur 1928 which is between the months of March and May, 1872. I contrast all this evidence—that given by Canjee on the one hand, and that furnished by Chutterbhooj Anundjee, the writer of several of those letters, and the evidence of Kessowjee Toolseydass, and the evidence afforded by these three last letters on the other, and it appears to me that that Rs. 10,000 hundi was obtained from Goculdass by Canjee at a time when Goculdass was not in his proper senses, but that as soon as he came to know of it he repudiated it; and I cannot attribute to Canjee the good motives which the defendants' learned counsel attributed to him, for it appears to me that the evidence throws a very great amount of suspicion upon his character. Now, the next transaction in point of date is a matter to my mind of still graver suspicion, and that is the taking away by Canjee of 4,000 kories, as well as Rs. 450, and also, as far as I can discover from the evidence, of another sum of Rs 4,000 kories, and placing those various sums in his (Canjee's) firm at Porebunder. Now, whatever grounds Canjee had for attempting to rescue the Rs. 10,000 due to Goculdass Wittuldass by Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay, they will not apply to the abstraction from Goculdass' place of business and warehouse at Porebunder of those sums, and depositing them in his own firm. The evidence upon that point was given by Chutterbhooj Anundjee, the metha, towards the close or quite at the close of his examination. It was elicited partly by Mr. Budroodin who re-examined him and partly by myself and on referring to the books he gave this evidence in answer to questions put by Mr. Tyebjee, a sum of Rs 450 were deposited with Lilladhur Pragjee's firm—that is Canjee's firm—"on the 4th of Fagun Vudh—that is the 28th March 1872"—that is a little more than a month after an attempt had been made to get Rs. 10,000 out of this firm of Kessowjee Toolseydass in Bombay. Chutterbhooj states that in an entry in the journal that sum was debited by the hands of Canjee "to run at six annas per cent per month interest." Now, it must be recollected that this transaction is put forward as a kind of test of Canjee's honour and honesty and good feeling towards Goculdass and his affairs. It is alleged by Canjee that Goculdass gave orders for the depositing of these moneys with Canjees firm. I do not believe that statement at all, and I consider that the truth connected with that transaction is given in these passages of the evidence of Chutterbhooj Anundjee. He states that 4,000 kories were also deposited by Canjee the day before—namely, the 2nd of Fagan Vudh, (27th March 1872) with the firm of Lilladhur Pragjee to run at 6 annas per cent per month interest. Then my suspicions having been aroused at this transaction, I put some questions to the witness, and he said that on these two days when these two deposits were made Goculdass was not in his proper senses—he was mad in facts and that Lilladhur Toolseydass (whose wife was Sakurbai's sister, and who was one of the defendants' principal witnesses) and Canjee on the 2nd of Fagan Vudh each took away 4,000, kories. "There is an entry of the 4,000 kories in the ledger taken by Lilladhur in my handwriting." I infer from that two sums of 4,000 kories were taken away as well as Rs. 450. Now, what necessity was there for taking away—for abstracting—it comes to nothing else—from the firm of this man Goculdass when suffering from occasional fits of insanity—what right had these persons to take away his money in that manner without consulting him, and at a time when according to the evidence he was not in his senses? That again tends to throw the gravest suspicion on the character and honesty of Canjee Lilladhur in this matter. We see him attempting to operate on the funds of Goculdass in Bombay by having that Rs. 10,000 hundi drawn, and himself taking away a portion at least of the 4000 kories and Rs. 450 from the firm of Goculdass at Porebunder and placing it not with 8 or 10 different shroffs of whom we have heard in the course of the evidence at Porebunder, but with his own firm to run at 6 annas per cent per month interest. So far, therefore, as the early history of this case is concerned, so far as the evidence has gone, the Court approaches the consideration of the alleged execution of this alleged will of Sakurbai with a sense, to say the least, of very considerable suspicion hanging over Canjee who admittedly, according to his own account, was the person who took down the instructions for it from this poor totally blind woman who was then dying on her bed with dysentery, and who did die only a few days afterwards. We have it in evidence that he was the principal person in procuring the execution of this alleged will—he himself swears that he wrote down, and he produced in evidence—at least the first and third defendants did, in his own handwriting, the draft of it which he swears he took down from her dictation. He is admittedly the first attesting witness, and he admits that he got all the other attestations made by persons not one of whom was present when this document was executed. I take it to be proved upon the evidence that in the lifetime of Goculdass a list of the ornaments belonging to him was made. That I think is clearly established by the evidence of Kessowjee Toolseydass who described the conversation he had with one of his co-defendants, Moorarjee Goculdass in Bombay. Kessowjee Toolseydass, as I have already stated, declined to defend this suit, and in this I think he has shown a wise discretion. After hearing the evidence given by the first defendant, he stated that there was a great difference between the evidence given by Moorarjee and the statement he had to make, and accordingly, he being a defendant and present in Court, gave evidence at considerable length, and he was cross-examined by the learned counsel on both sides. In the course of his evidence he said that when he came to Bombay, he, in the course of a conversation with the first defendant, told him that Goculdass had given him (Kessowjee) a list of ornaments, and that Moorarjee asked him why Goculdass had given him the list of ornaments "I said that Canjee Lilladhur after having made a list of Goculdass' ornaments had taken them away with him after giving the list thereof about the time when Goculdass was in bad health and the hundis were drawn. I told Moorarjee that Goculdass, when he recovered from his illness, got his ornaments back from Canjee Lilladhur, and Goculdass then gave that list of ornaments to me for safe custody." Now, I don't think this defendant invented that story about the existence of the list, and as we have seen Canjee (I repeat the expression which I used during the hearing) "hovering" about the house of Goculdass, and himself taking away money belonging to Goculdass for the purpose ostensibly of keeping it in safe custody, it is extremely probable, as he could do it pretty well, that he would have a list made. I see no reason whatever to doubt this part of the evidence of Kessowjee Toolseydass, and if it is true, as I believe it to be, it shows that Canjee had had a list of Goculdass' ornaments made in Goculdass' lifetime. Now, the time which elapses between Goculdass' death, and the death of his widow Sakurbai, is but short. Goculdass dies in June 1872, and Sakurbai died—so it is alleged, but I am not aware that there has been any distinct proof of it—on the 2nd of September 1873. Now, there is evidence, and I think it is trustworthy, that soon after Goculdass' death a fresh list of the ornaments was made. Parvuttibai (the plaintiff) gives evidence upon that point. She said, "About a month or a month and a half after Goculdass' death the ornaments were weighed at Canjee's request. Canjee said you are women, get the ornaments weighed and keep them in safe custody, and they were weighed accordingly." I believe her evidence upon that point. It is not by any means unimportant to consider and bear in mind the fact that Canjee had possession, or had access to, at one time he had possession of, and very possibly took a copy of the list which was made during Goculdass' lifetime, but I consider it to be established upon evidence that there was a weighing of the ornaments of about a month or six weeks before Goculdass' death. Now, if that is so, it is an extremely important point in the case because the instructions for this alleged will of Sakurbai were stated to have been given at the same time that a further weighing of the ornaments took place, viz. about ten days before her death. Canjee's account is this; "About 20 or 25 days before her death I was in the habit of seeing her constantly, and she told me to prepare her will. She said that I should make a list of her goods and property, and accordingly that list was made. I made the list at the dictation of the Bai. The Bai was blind." It is admitted that she was perfectly blind since the time of her visit to the neighbourhood of Gokul Muttra, near Benares, some 10 or 12 years ago, "but she was able to speak, and I wrote at her dictation. She knew all the particulars of the property she possessed as to the ornaments she got them weighed. I was present when the ornaments were weighed. Sometimes I took the scales in my hands, and sometimes Chutterbhooj Anundjee took the weights. The weighing was made at the time I was preparing the draft will. The figures of weights were put down in my draft as the ornaments were weighed. I put the figures in the draft myself. I wrote the whole of the draft according to Sakurbai's instructions." Now, if as I consider was the fact, a weighing took place a month or a month and a half after Goculdass' death, there was no necessity for a further weighing ten days before Sakurbai's death. Then he goes on to describe that he took down her instructions, that the weighing was finished about six o'clock on the evening of the 24th August, and that he read over the draft will to her when it was finished, and that she said it was all right. Then he says "I told Chutterbhooj Anundjee to get a fair copy of the draft, will made, and he said I do not write a good hand, and that I should get it written by some one else. I got it made by one Khimjee Vundrawun. I gave Khimjee the draft the same day I made it, and he made the fair copy. The following morning at about 8 o'clock, I took the draft and fair copy to Sakurbai, and I then asked her to make her mark of Sathia." Then he goes on to describe how on the morning of the 25th August the Bai (Sakurbai) was raised up from her cot, and that she took Poories from a domestic servant's hand, and after writing a little, her hand shook so much as to induce Canjee to say that the document would be spoiled, and that therefore she had better get her hand supported by Jetha Walljee—that accordingly Jetha Walljee after the first stroke had been made, held her hand, and that she then signed this document (points to it) this large straggling kind of mark—and he was brought down from Porebunder and gave evidence upon that point when examined *debe ne esse* upstairs he and no one else. Now, the first thing that strikes one as remarkable here is, that Canjee should be the person if she really did want to make a will, who should be asked by Sakurbai to make it and get it drawn up for her; because I think it must be taken as not only probable, but as proved by the evidence of Chutterbhooj Anundjee which I see no reason whatever to doubt when he said, towards the close of his examination in answer to a question from the Court, that "Sakurbai was not on good terms with Canjee." I have already shown that I consider that his evidence as well as Parvuttibai's (the plaintiff's) show that Canjee was not on good terms with Goculdass, and I see no reason whatever to doubt this further statement of Chutterbhooj that Goculdass' widow, Sakurbai, was also not on good terms with Canjee. Well, then, not being on good terms with Canjee, is it likely if she wanted to make a will, that she would employ a man whom she was not on good terms with, to make it for her? It appears to me to be highly improbable. This will, according to the evidence of Canjee was executed between 8 and 9 o'clock, probably nearer 9 than 8 o'clock on the morning of the 25th of August 1873. Her house was not remote from, but apparently in the centre of the town, and it was a time of day when people all over India are astir between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. The house was only 15 or 20 houses away from Canjee's own house, and there was no immediate necessity for making the will then. Sakurbai was not expected to die for some days, nor did she until the 2nd of September following. She had been for years totally blind. Now, would not a person of ordinary prudence asked to make a will, and who had to get the signature of a totally blind sister-in-law that was dying of dysentery, be likely to have asked some person, either friends or persons living in the neighbourhood to come in and attest the execution of so important a document as a will? The house appears not to have been a large one. There was an entrance, and there was a warehouse in the centre, and going through the warehouse you find there was a little room, with the door always open, in which Sakurbai was dying, and in which she died. Chutterbhooj in his evidence says that no one could get into the back room where Sakurbai was lying without going through that warehouse. At all events one would expect that the head mehta, Chutterbhooj Anundjee, who had been two years in the service, would attest the will, but he does nothing of the kind. The mode in which Chutterbhooj Anundjee's non-attestation is attempted to be accounted for, is to my mind carefully planned, and utterly false. Chutterbhooj himself says that he resided in this warehouse, and stayed there until 9 or 10 o'clock very morning when he went out to take his meals. In cross-examination Canjee fixes the time of his bringing the document ready written out to the house for execution at about 8 o'clock. Now, if he came at about 8 o'clock he would have met Chutterbhooj Anundjee, but he appears to have done nothing of the kind, and there is one portion of Jetha Walljee's evidence which I did not at first see the importance of, but the learned counsel, Mr. Latham, pointed to it, and on considering the various parts of the case, it appears to me to be of extreme importance, and that is in the cross-examination of Jetha Walljee (who was examined previously upstairs on the 28th of January in the present year) where he says that he was after Sakurbai's death in plaintiff's service for about four months, and that he was then discharged and went into the service of Pragjee Luckmidass, whose representative in Bombay was Vullubhdass Vundravundass, and he also says that he had frequent conversations with them in reference to the matters before he went into the service of Pragjee Luckmidass. "I told them three or four days before Sakurbai's death, Canjee Lilladhur came to her and asked her to put her mark to a paper, and that Sakurbai then said she was blind."

(*To be continued*)

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE HONOUR OF THE BRITISH UNIFORM.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

On a recent occasion we alluded to certain political acts which seemed expressly designed, or were at any rate eminently calculated, to lower British prestige in the sight of the natives of this Empire of India. The unrestrained license of a disloyal press; the ignoble attitude of British agents at the Court of the Mandalay barbarian; the impunity with which frontier raids are perpetrated; the hesitation in dealing with the Baroda mob—all point to a political weakness which is seriously compromising our position as well as our national dignity. Not till very recently did it occur to us that the Viceroy of India was in a great measure personally responsible for much of the feebleness apparent in the Home and Foreign policy of the Government of India. The more or less spiteful taunts of *Vanity Fair* were treated by us with scorn; we saw no reason why commercial instincts should not be coexistent with political capacity; we, in fact, pointed out that the Viceroy's course of action in the disposal of the Baroda case was honest and consistent; when we were rudely awakened from our dream of confidence by the following paragraph, which appeared in the last issue of the *Friend of India*, relating to the case of the officer of the Buffs who was struck with a cane by Sir Jung Bahadoor's nephew at the Howrah Railway Station.

"The circumstances were fully reported in the newspapers at the time and need not be recapitulated. But what is not perhaps so generally known is that the Governor General employed the prestige of his position to endeavour to induce the officer in question to apologise to the offender, and distinctly, as we are assured, hinted at the loss of his commission as the alternative if he did not. The endeavour naturally failed. The officer replied that he was not conscious of any conduct requiring apology; that he had done no more than all Englishmen would do in defending himself when attacked, and that under the advice of his colonel and brother officer he respectfully declined to comply with the Viceroy's directions. If the Viceroy could take his commission it was there for His Excellency to take; and he preferred losing it in that way to to the risk of losing it by the sentence of a court martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This, as we have stated, was the reply naturally to be excepted; but what is to be said of a ruler who laps himself open to rebuke in this way from the simple manliness of a lieutenant in a marching regiment? The order was, we believe, immediately withdrawn, or reduced to a request that the officer would make some expression of regret for what had occured *if the Nepalese would first apologise for having assaulted him.*

"We find it very difficult to credit this story, but it is sent to us on such high authority that we have no alternative but to publish it."

The conduct attributed to the Viceroy appeared to us so extraordinary, that we, like our contemporary, considered the story almost incredible; but from enquiries we have made, we have arrived at the conclusion that the Viceroy *did call upon the British office to apologize to his assailant for having returned with interest the blow he received from him.* With minor details we have no concern, and we will merely discuss the broad question, regarding which we now have no doubt whatever. An apology, be it observed, is a recognition of error; and therefore the Viceroy, in calling for an apology, must have been of opinion that a British officer, when unprovokedly struck with a cane by a native in a public place, and in the presence of an English lady, was wrong in chastising the assailant on the spot, and that his proper course would have been to slink away from the scene like a beaten cur, and afterwards to write a report of the matter for the information of Government. If this course had been adopted, the Government of India would doubtless have settled the matter amicably by begging Nepaulese gentlemen and other distinguished travellers not to whip British officers for the future, if they could possibly avoid it; and Jung Bahadoor's relative, instead of returning home minus a few teeth, would have had the pleasure of recounting to his admiring uncle the tale of how he belaboured Her Majesty's uniform, and his suite would likewise have spread the glad tidings far and wide, to the great honor and advantage of the British name. But, unfortunately for the success of Lord Northbrook's measure of conciliation, there is somewhere a clause written, to the effect that those who are guilty of disgraceful or scandalous conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, are liable to be cashiered, and even a British subaltern's respect for a Viceroy would hardly admit of his adopting a course which would probably cost him his commission and ensure to him the condemnation of Society at large.

But what opinion can any one have of a statesman who is oblivious of the fact that Her Majesty's uniform must not clothe dishonour, and that a British officer must be self-respecting as well as respected by the men he commands?—who is moreover so ignorant of law and custom as not to know that the law of England, as well as that of every free-born race, recognises the right of self-defence to such an extent that it not only justifies the summary chastisement of him who, unprovoked, strikes the first blow, but also allows subsequent legal redress to the man who has been assaulted, although he may have obtained the most ample personal satisfaction in the first instance? The Viceroy, in fact, Her Majesty's representative here, expected a British officer to endure patiently what the meanest free-born man of any nation is by law justified in resenting on the spot—to waive a privilege which has ever belonged to all but bond-slaves of the meanest order. For if Lord Northbrook did not expect all this how could he possibly ask the officer to confess his sins by apologising to his assailant? It is almost needless to observe that the presence of an English lady greatly aggravated an insult which a shoe-black, much more an officer, would have felt in honour bound to resent.

The only explanation we can offer is—that the Viceroy, desirous of being on good terms with a powerful Nepaulese Chief at a rather critical time was prepared, in order to secure his immediate object, to cast to the winds the character of an individual British officer, the honor of the Army, and the dignity of the Crown and nation he represented. Such action displays so lamentable a want of the most ordinary political capacity that we cannot but hope the Duke of Buckingham will shortly wipe out the stain from the British escutcheon. No man can be a statesman or a politician who is incapable of weighing in just balances the consequences of any particular act. Against the simple favorable consequence of keeping Jung Bahadoor in good humour—what is it that we have to put into the other scale? The lost opportunity of impressing on barbarians, and Asiatics in general, the fact that the right of self-defence is the birthright of the meanest Englishman, and that the stick must be reserved slaves, the dishonour of the army, its officers, and the Crown whose livery it wears, involved in the Viceroy's request; the loss of prestige, and political influence resulting from the knowledge, on the part of our neighbours, that India, is ruled by a Viceroy who could thus court the favour of an upstart Nepaulee. The end of all this is near, we trust. For years it has been apparent that the hand at the helm has been too weak for the task imposed on it. Frontier tribes are growing bolder and more hostile every hour; native chiefs have adopted an unaccustomed tone towards the Paramount Power; the King of Burmah has been misled into supposing that nothing could induce the Government to resent his insults and injuries; distinguished barbarian visitors travel through our territory in sovereign state, as if the country belonged to them; and we have quarrels and disturbances in all directions—a sure result of administrative and political weakness Knowing what we, now do of Lord Northbrook, we may well suppose that if he had not behind his back an able prompter in the shape of Lord Salisbury, our political state would be infinitely worse than it now is. When next a native causes an English officer, and complains of the consequence of his bold deed, we hope the Viceregal throne of India will be filled by a man who, instead of trying to heap dishonour on the national uniform, will have at least sufficient moral courage to reply "served you right." For surely, this is not too much to expect from the ruler of an Empire.

PACKINGS FROM PUNCH—MAY 15.

NEW INDIAN CONDIMENT.—Lord Northbrook's Baroda pickle.

TROUBLESOME FOREIGN RELATIONS (just now.)—Cousins German.

VOL AU VENT A LA FINANCIERE.—The robberies ventilated before the Foreign Loans Commission.

IRREVERENT.

Cabby. "Now then, Governor, when you've done playin' with them rockin' orses, perhaps you'll get on?"

"THE VERNACULAR."

Old gentleman, frae Aberdeen (at the Exhibition). "I say, Joack, look up the Cat'logk an see fa that is wi' the 'Brechum' [Horse-collar] on!"

APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

Glee for the passengers on the Great Western Railway, as the train approaches Wednesbury (honey combed with coal-workings)—"Softly tread,' tis hollowed ground."

"CHACUN POUR SOI."

Mamma (sternly.) "Now Miriam, say Grace."
Miriam (who, for previous misconduct, has been deprived of pudding). "For all they have received, let them be be truly thankful."

PROFANATION.

Gent. "I left a lock of hair here a few days ago to be fitted in a locket, is it—ah—ready?"
Artiste. "Very sorry, Sir, it has been mislaid. But it's of no consequence, Sir—we can easily get it matched, Sir." !!

A CLINCHER.

Subject of Discussion—"Women's Right."
Youthful Enthusiast (who has had all the talk to himself) "and now that I have established my position on an unassailable basis, and thoroughly refuted by anticipation and possible argument you might have brought to bear on your side of the question, I will say goodbye—for I have to catch a train!"

A PARLIAMENTARY REPORT AS IT SHOULD BE.

Respectfully dedicated to Mr. Mitchell-Henry.

MET at four o'clock. The official verbatim reporter (who is now daily in attendance, in compliance with the terms of Mr. Mitchell-Henry's motion) having taken his seat, the proceedings commenced. The first business on the paper was the adjourned debate on the proposed annexation of Central Africa.

The following is a verbatim report of the speeches:—

Mr. Flitterby Stutter said: Sir—Mr. Speaker—the fact is—well, unaccustomed as I am to public speaking—well, you know. I hope the House will show me—in point of fact, you know—some indulgence. ("Hear, hear!") The fact is, this occasion—I mean the present occasion—is the first time. In point a fact, I have never addressed an audience before. I printed my speeches at my election, you know. To tell the truth, this is what I may call, you know,—in point of fact—this is my maiden speech. (Cheers.) As I said before, my maiden speech ("hear!") —my maiden speech. Of course, when a man is addressing any body for the first time, you know—unaccustomed as I am to public speaking ("hear!"), I am sure it is very kind of the House to afford me this—in point of fact—this indulgence. I have much pleasure, in obedience to the feelings of my constituents, in supporting the motion that —I mean, you know, the annexation of Central Africa. ("Hear, hear!") I have put together some valuable statistics and I beg the indulgence of the House. (Cheers.) The fact is gentlemen,—I mean Sir (laughter)—I repeat I mean Sir, the notes I hold in my hand have, I am afraid, got rather mixed up. (A laugh.) I repeat mixed up; and to tell the truth, I'm afraid really, I can't exactly make head or tail of them. (laughter.) I repeat, head or tail of them (a laugh)—head or tail of them. As far as I can make out, I wanted to say that Great Britain was a great nation ("hear hear!"), and I find that I had some poetry. (Laughter.) I repeat, poetry (a laugh)—poetry. But the fact is, you know, my Secretary, who looks after these things for me, writes an awfully bad hand, and I am hanged—(loud cries of "order!") I apologise. ("Hear, hear!") I am sure I can't make out what he has written, you know, Sir,—I mean, that is, Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to detain the House longer than is necessary, as I am sure you know more about Central Africa than I do. ("No, no!" and a laugh.) It seems to me we should annex it. (Opposition cheers.) At least, so I'm told. Central Africa is a very large place. ("Hear, hear!") The British flag has braved the battle and the breeze for several thousand years; at least, so far as I can make out, that seems to be the thing I have got in the notes that I now hold in my hand. I am sure that the people living in Central Africa would be pleased if we annexed Central Africa. At least some of my constituents, you know, who are very deeply interested in Central Africa—I don't know why—(laughter)—I repeat, I don't know why (a laugh)—I don't know why—seem to think so. (A laugh.) I repeat, seem to think so. In point of fact, when I consider—I mean, when I think—as a matter of historical accuracy, I crave the indulgence of the House (cheers), but the fact is, I promised them—I mean, you know, the Central African Association—they have a branch down at my place, you know—to speak upon this subject, and, as a matter of fact, I have spoken upon this subject. (Cheers.) I can't help feeling that I have wasted the time of the House, as I am sure nobody cares two pins about Central Africa. I am sure I don't (laughter,) I say I am sure I don't. In fact, why should we annex Central Africa? (Ministerial Cheers) And, therefore, in point of fact, I have much pleasure in supporting the motion—I mean, gentlemen,—I beg pardon, I should say Mr. Speaker—the motion 'that Her Majesty's Government to immediately take steps to annex Central Africa." ("Hear!")

Mr. Prosy said: It is with feelings of no small interest that I rise to support the view that has been so powerfully advocated by the honourable gentleman who has just resumed his seat——

At this point an honourable member called attention to the fact that there were not forty members present. The House having been counted, it was found that forty-one members were in their places.

Mr. Prosy resumed; It is with feelings of no small interest that I raise my feeble voice—("hear, hear!")—in favour of the motion that has just been supported in such felicitous terms. With your permission Sir, and with the permission of this Honourable House, I will give you a short history of that nation of which we are all so proud, of which nation we have such good reason for boasting in short a history of England. Now, Sir, I find that, B.C. 55, this island was invaded by Julius Cæsar. ("Hear!") The Roman Emperor was lured (so says the legend) not by the greed of gain, not by the dream of victory, but rather by the desire to taste, in their native home, those succulent objects of the sea-shore, which we are accustomed in this nineteenth century—this century of luxury, progress and refinement—to associate with codfish. I allude, Sir to the Oyster. ("Hear! hear!") Yes, Sir, in B.C. 55, Julius Cæsar, of whom I may be permitted to say, "Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima cycno" (cheers), invaded these shores. I will now trace the history of England from that date up to the present time, and I think, Sir, when I have finished my retrospective view of the past, that you will agree with me that the annexation of Central Africa should be one of the dearest desires of the future——

At this point it was found that the official verbatim reporter was fast asleep. As no further proceedings could be reported, and as all efforts to awaken the official reporter were found in effectual, the adjournment of the debate was formally agreed to.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
864 Maunic Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA CAPE.
1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cuneria, Brown—N. Manockjee.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
609 Phrenologist, Connel—E. Latham & Co.

VIA CANAL.
1743 Atlanta (s), Sham—B. & A, Hormusjee.
1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch Browne & Co.
1290 Coromandel (s), Maby—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.
1036 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co. Mails 11th June.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co. Mails 25th June.

FOR CHINA, &c.
1029 Sunda (s), Babat—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
992 West Stanley (s), Peacock—The Captain.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.
1252 East, Marshall—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DAMKIRK.
1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—McCulloch Browne & Co

FOR HULL.
436 Trevanion, Whatley—The Captain.

NOT FIXED.
1264 Abyssinia, Jones—Owen & Okell.
1930 Accrington, Christy—Framjee Sands & Co.
1187 Annot Lyle, Yes—G. J. Soares.
1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—The Captain.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
846 Columbia, Schumachor—Knoop & Co.
1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.
445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.
468 Newcastle, Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
745 Northumberland, Saunders—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
354 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.
522 Ottercaps, Grozier—The Captain.
1388 Royal Sovereign, Neilson—Edward Bates & Co.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Stevenson—Edward Bates & Co.
11[illegible] Sea Tilawer, Garrich—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.
155 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis.—R. Framjee.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s)—(Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

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INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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PRINTER'S VARNISH;
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SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.
The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
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Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
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VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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TO BE LET, a well furnished Upper storey Commodious HOUSE, situated at Breach Candy Road. Rent very moderate.
Also to be let, a Commodious Bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kurruck Road, near Gibbs's Road, lately vacated by E. Deschamps, Esq. Apply to the Undersigned.
FOR SALE.
A First-class Palanquin Office Shigram. Price moderate.
1 Double-barrel Breech-loading Rifle Doucall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore in Case, complete, with Forsyth's Swedding Machine. Apply to.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION.—The HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for ADMISSION to ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL will commence on the 10th of June next, at 11 A.M.
H. P. JACOB, Principal.
Elphinstone High School, Bombay 26th April 1875.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held at the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in the room of Mr. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, deceased.
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Bombay.
Bombay, Fort Police Court, 1st June 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.
Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, January 1875. Agents for Bombay.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—MR. JAMES MCDONALD, Head Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD, } With Assistants.
FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.
Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.
D. C. BOYD, D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.
25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of	Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of	Rs.	100
1 "	"	3,000	6 "	"	75
7 "	"	1,000	10 "	"	50
4 "	"	500	11 "	"	40
4 "	"	250	11 "	"	30
4 "	"	200	14 "	"	20
4 "	"	150	20 "	"	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN to educate with her own. She will be educated by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.
Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.
REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.
Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. BYTHELL.
WM NIVEN, M.D., Superintendent of Matheran Hill Sanatarium, Bombay.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS
OF
INDIAN SCENERY
Always on view.
These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.
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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
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Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
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Scotch and Portland Cement in Paint Oil of various sorts.
Casks. — Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. — Traversing Screw Jack.
Jim Crows. — Belting of sizes.
Smiths' English Bellows. — Clear Cloth.
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Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and seller on horse sold.
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A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good Saddle Horses, and capital Steppers in single and double Harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.
A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 14-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double Harness, both good riding Horses, one has been regularly ridden by a Lady, Rs. 1,200.
A very handsome high-caste Arab, brown colour, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken Charger, Rs. 800.
An excellent-paced Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 1 high, handsome, Canters and Gallops well, up to weight, Rs. 600.
A light Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-2, very showy and fast in single and double Harness, Rs. 800.
A very powerful Grey Persian Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, good tempered, and a splendid Trotter, Rs. 500
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A Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.
A high set and very stylish dark-painted Dogcart, very light and nearly new, Rs. 400.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th June 1875.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to
A. H. BULL,
Sohebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.
THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
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NEW YORK.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS & MERCHANTS.
BEST KEROSENE OIL.
Just arrived per American Barque "Edward Kedder," 11,500 cases pure and best refined KEROSENE OIL, in patent screw nozzle tins. Jenny and Beacon Brand, expressly manufactured for India, and Fire Test 120 degrees and upwards certified by the State Inspector of the City of Boston, quality guaranteed. Tins warranted to contain full quantity of 5 gallons Oil. For Sale, apply to
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PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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Gem "	" 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
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Bracelets Chased Gold	" 70, 85, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
" with Gems	" 100, 150, 150 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	" 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	" 30, 35, 50, 70, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	" 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	" 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
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HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1875,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.
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Austrian Lloyds.
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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
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Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following
AGENTS:—
Bombay .... Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Hammond's Refreshment Rooms Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad .... Kellner & Co.
Alexandria .... D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .... "Spectator" Office.
Bombay .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .... Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) 'Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora .... Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee .... "Sindian" Press.
London .... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran .... Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund .... "Observer" Office.
Poona .... Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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